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The President General's Message



AS we work together, it is important to remember that the D. A. R. is judged by the way we act, what we say and what we accomplish. If each one of our members would only realize this very pertinent fact, our Society would be better able to achieve far more than we already do.

In each community our National Society is regarded chiefly by its Chapter in that area, its members, their undertakings and their standards. Some persons who do not belong to the D. A. R. may know only one member; and the entire Society is judged largely by her.

Although a Chapter member might not have the official authority to speak for the whole Society, often her remarks are taken by outsiders as being official pronouncements of the National Society. That is why we have to be so careful, so wise, so sane in all our statements. Never forget that the D. A. R. is judged by YOU.

The members everywhere comprising our fine National Society are important parts. The work and interest of each and every one are truly significant. Like cogs in a wheel, each has a vital role. If she does not do her best, the Society can not perform its greatest work.

As has been suggested, if all the members were no more active, no more interested, or no less active, no less interested, than YOU, what kind of Society would we have? Is your Chapter doing all it can in our undertaking? Are you doing your bit for your Chapter?

We have every reason and right to be truly proud of our Society. Its achievements, stands, projects and priorities are outstanding. But we must not be content to rest upon our past laurels. They should serve as challenges for our continued efforts to better and improve them, to be worthy of our heritage in our Society, just as we should strive to be worthy of our heritage in America in general.

If we are really proud of being Daughters of the American Revolution, we should want our Society to be justifiably proud of us. This means we should be loyal, informed, interested and active members, doing our part to help our Chapter and our State and our National Society.

The National reports are based on State reports, which in turn are based on Chapter reports. Thus, anything and everything which any member does is all-important in the largest sense of the word.

During this sixty-fifth year of our Society's great work, let us resolve anew to be worthy of our heritage by doing all we can, in every way we can, whenever we may, to advance our historical, educational and patriotic projects.

In our communities much can be done to lead the way to stronger Americanism, to a deeper realization of the great advantages we have in our country and to a sincere rededication of our own efforts to help "Foster True Patriotism," never forgetting that our Society is non-political, non-partisan and non-personal but, standing rather for principles.

If every member and every Chapter will try just a little harder this year to do just a little more than formerly, then we can be sure of even greater results and even finer reports. All of us want to help our country in its great hour of need today. The most effective way is through our D. A. R., with its splendid objectives of stressing past, present and future in history, education and patriotism. If you are a worthy Daughter of the American Revolution, you will be a good American citizen; and if you are a good American citizen, you will be a better Daughter of the American Revolution.

GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY
President General, N.S.D.A.R.



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We Hold These Truths

By Theodore Hanley Jack

President Emeritus of Randolph-Macon Woman's College

"LOOK BACK, therefore, with reverence; look back to the times of ancient virtue and renown. Look back to the mighty purposes which your fathers had in view when they traversed a vast ocean, and planted this land. Recall to your mind their labours, their toils, their perseverance, and let their divine spirit animate

you in all your actions.

"Look forward also to distant posterity. Figure to yourselves millions and millions to spring from your loins, who may be born freemen or slaves, as Heaven shall now approve or reject your councils. Think, that on you may depend, whether this great country, in ages hence, shall be filled and adorned with a virtuous and enlightened people; enjoying Liberty and all its concomitant blessings . . . or covered with a race of men more contemptible than the savages that roam the wilderness." (Quoted in Rossiter, Seedtime of the Republic.) So wrote the Reverend William Smith in 1775. And John Adams, ten years earlier, had said: "I always consider the settlement of America with reverence and wonder, as the opening of a grand scheme and design in Providence for the illumination and emancipation of the slavish part of mankind all over the earth."

This sets the frame of the picture I hope to paint for us. And necessarily that picture will have to be painted only in its broad outlines. Too many details will only detract from whatever value there may be in the canvas. It is a broad canvas, and on it have been depicted the herculean struggles of your ancestors and mine over a glorious period of some one hundred and seventy-five years. During the one hundred and seventy-five years which have followed, in our national history, this glorious and unforgettable seedtime of our cherished liberties and freedoms and rights, the noble canvas has been at times obscured by the tinkering of unskilled hands, at times it has been marked by devious, cunning overstrokes, in recent years the beauty of the picture has been seriously affected by alien tones and tints

which have blackened and distorted the master-sketch of our fathers.

Our forefathers began coming to this land of ours, then the New World, about three and a half centuries ago with a dominant, all-possessing ideal. They came out of the shackling restrictions of the Old World seeking for themselves and for those who came after them one thing above all else-freedom. And this dominant idea expressed itself, if you will analyze it, in four main paths or aspirations. First, they came seeking the right to determine the sort of government under which they would live, and we call this political freedom. Second, they sought a land in which they might worship God in accordance with the dictates of their own consciences. and we call this religious freedom. Third, they came with a determination to better their living conditions, to control for themselves the fruit of their toil and the sweat of their brows and the use thereof, and we call this economic freedom. Finally, they gave up their old, accustomed ways of life in a settled land, they came to an unknown country, with all its perils and dangers, to find that haven, where they might think God's thoughts after Him, unshackled and unafraid, and we call this intellectual freedom.

They were a picked people, these sturdy forefathers of ours; they knew what they wanted; they set out to get it; and they were ready and willing to endure every privation, to face every difficulty and hazard, to suffer deprivation in many respects to attain the ends they sought. As the Holy Scriptures have it, God had sifted a nation to bring choice grain into this wilderness. Lecky, the great historian, writing of England, their mother-land in the eighteenth century, had this to say: "After all that can be said for material and intellectual advantages, it remains true that moral causes determine the greatness of nations; and no nation ever started on its career with a larger proportion of strong characters or a higher level of moral earnestness than the English

colonies in America." Freedom to these people was something more than mere escape from the shackles of life in the old world, it was something more even than liberty—it was a high moral and ethical right.

With a singleness of purpose literally amazing in the face of the hurly-burly and the uncertainties of life in a new world, they pursued these four major objectives. The life-story of our ancestors during the colonial days revolved around these four predominant ideals. The struggles of Englishmen in America against the tyrannies, the exactions, the crippling restraints of the mother country during the eighteenth century, culminating in the American Revolution, was but the backdrop of this Homeric struggle. Our fathers came to this country technically possessed with the rights of Englishmen. This was not enough. In their struggles, they set up a nobler idea: the rights of men, as men. That means more than many of us are inclined to believe, more than many of us comprehend.

Colonial political thinkers were English to the core, but this should not be taken to mean that they had no ideas or imagination of their own. The process of borrowing was highly selective. Trenchord. Gordon, Locke, Care and Somers were imported and quoted because they answered the needs of the colonists; dozens of other writers, no less quotable and certainly no less English, were ignored or flatly rejected because they did not. Only the part of the whole English tradition that spoke of liberty got a warm welcome from this colonial people so intent upon liberty. And this part, too, was not accepted without change in emphasis. Colonial thinkers paid special attention to principles that royal governors tended to play down: for example, representation, freedom of the press, equality, and jury trial.

At the same time they came up with a few twists of their own. Agrarianism, the belief that the good men who make up the good state live and work in the country rather than the city, became increasingly popular in the eighteenth century. Long before Jefferson Americans were warning that the result of 'clustering into Towns is luxury; a great and mighty evil, carrying all before it, and crumbling states and empires into slow but inevitable ruin.'

Long before John Taylor they were proclaiming that 'Agriculture is the most solid Foundation on which to build the wealth and-the political virtue of a Commonwealth.' A second interesting development was the trend toward what might be called, for lack of a better name, political pragmatism-the peculiar American insistence that liberty was to be judged by its fruits rather than by its inherent rationality or conformity to nature, and that at least one of the fruits of liberty was economic prosperity. A third variant was the American Mission, the belief that the colonies held a peculiar responsibility for the success of free government, (Rossiter, Seedtime of the Republic, 146.)—the role, if you please, of the "chosen people," the "choice grain which God sifted for our forefathers out of England."

Resting solidly on the great English tradition of the seventeenth century, in large measure pin-pointed by Locke, the great English theorist, here was the beginning of divergence, the beginning of new ideas and new concepts of liberty. Certainly during the seventeenth century our forefathers were Englishmen in America. It is impossible definitely to fix a date or a period in which they ceased to be Englishmen and became Americans. Certain it is, that by the turn of the century, about the time of the Glorious Revolution in England, the change had appeared. Henceforward, but resting still on our great English tradition, our political philosophy became definitely American.

Now, as a quondam student of American history, it seems to me that never in the history of intellectual activity in the world has there been a higher level of pure political thinking, of a clearer understanding of the philosophy of government, of a more serious devotion to the common welfare, of a greater insistence on liberty than was to be found in the political philosophers of the colonies in the first three quarters of the eighteenth century. This may seem to you to be an extreme statement, but I am prepared, if need be to defend it. There was a veritable flowering of political agitation, resting on philosophic thinking in political science, speeches, broadsides, pamphlets, newspapers, books, conventions and assemblies, committees, resolutions-all in all, a fiery cauldron of unrest and of settled determiZINE

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nation. Without meaning to be invidious, this flowering reached its finest bloom in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Virginia. That it should appear in such separate regions is not strange, for though we were separated into distinct local colonies, though we had in some respects different problems and a somewhat different outlook and experience, our forefathers were essentially one people, of the same blood, the same tradition-and the major problem was a common one, the major concept identical. They were men of one mind, there was a kinship between such protagonists of liberty as the Adamses, the Quincys, Hancocks, Warrens, Otises, and so on, in Massachusetts, Franklin, Dickinson and others in Pennsylvania, Bland, Mason, Henry, the Lee brothers in Virginia-to mention only a few. Of course it is not my intention to discount sound and able thinkers in the other colonies. The picture is there, and it is a picture in whose painting men all over America participated. Now not to be philopietistic, for I am not a Virginian by birth, the Old Dominion, I think it is fair to say, was foremost in

painting the picture.

Time does not permit a detailed analysis of this flowering of our political philosophy in the three-quarters of a century preceding the Declaration of Independence, the American Revolution, and the framing of our Federal Constitution, when the bud of the flower came to full bloom. (Just to curry some measure of favor from you Virginians, I interrupt myself long enough to remark that leadership in all three of these great achievements was Virginian—Jefferson, Washington, Madison!)

But to pin-point this whole argument, to make the story of the political philosophy of our colonial ancestors concrete, to summarize this philosophy of liberty and freedom and the rights of man, after somewhat mature thought I have come to the conclusion that the whole story can be well and properly epitomized in one document—not the Declaration, not the Constitution, but in George Mason's epoch-making Virginia Bill of Rights, the first document of the kind in our history, a document which remains one of our greatest state papers. It was copied at once by other colonies, but the glory remains to George Mason.

Significantly enough, this immortal document, as you know, opens with a splendid assertion of human rights. English bills of rights had insisted upon the historic rights of Englishmen, but had said nothing of any rights of man; they had protested against specific grievances, but had asserted no general principles, though these principles had found frequent expression in English literature and thence had become household phrases with American political thinkers. Now these fundamental principles, upon which American government rests, were written by George Mason into this Virginia bill of rights—a fact which distinguishes that document from any previous governmental document in the world.

Two or three weeks later, Jefferson incorporated similar principles, clothed in phrase both more eloquent and more judicious, in the opening paragraphs of the Declaration of Independence. Among the principles, all of which are familiar to you, are these statements:

"That all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights.

"That all power is—derived from the people.

"That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit of the people—and that when any government shall be found inadequate—a majority of the community hath an indubitable, inalienable, and indefeasible right to reform, alter, or abolish it.

"That no free government, or the blessings of liberty, can be preserved—but—by frequent recurrence to fundamental principle.

"That—all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience."

Some provisions, such as those against excessive bail, cruel or unusual punishments, arbitrary imprisonment, and the like, go back to ancient English charters even for their wording. Recent grievances suggested certain other clauses—the prohibition of general warrants, the insistence on freedom of the press, and the emphasis upon the idea that a jury must be "of the vicinage."

This, in broad outline, is the glorious heritage we have from our colonial forebears. We do well to look back with reverence to the times of ancient virtue and renown, to look back to the mighty purposes which your fathers had in view—.

It is not my purpose simply to praise our colonial ancestors, that would seem to be a work of supererogration, but rather

to lift a warning hand.

You may remember my second quotation from old William Smith. "Look forward also to distant posterity. Figure to yourselves millions and millions to spring from your loins, who may be born freemen or slaves. Think that on you may depend whether this great country in ages hence shall be filled and adorned with a virtuous and enlightened people; enjoying liberty and all its concomitant blessings—or covered with a race of men more contemptible than the savages that roam the wilderness."

In the years that have followed the establishment of our Federal government, especially during the past seventy years, progressively, gradually, often surreptitiously, often even by deliberate design, we have been losing these rights of which I have been speaking, these freedoms which we rather naively have been minded to call inalienable. The Founding Fathers' Federal Government has become a National Government. Washington has superseded the right of the states to regulate their local affairs. Local self-government, the bulwark of our liberties, has almost ceased to function. It is a disturbing fact that today millions of American people seem willing to give up their independence, their very freedom, if only the government in Washington will take care of them. It is a repetition of the days when the mighty Roman Empire fell because of the reliance of its people on "bread and circuses" at public expense.

In a sense the greatest cause for alarm, however, is not that advocates of an alien philosophy of government are planning our lives but that we are allowing them to do so. Under the specious guise of security we have come to look to Washington as an answer to all of our problems and our needs. The situation has already grown so grave that this is now almost inevitable. By regulating every phase of our life and activity, the planners have broken down the very fiber of our people and have made us an easy prey to their machinations.

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Americans are different from any other people on earth. The men who cut the pattern for them a century and three quarters ago held a deep conviction that men, all men, are born with qualities that give them a unique status. The simple fact that man was born a human being, they felt, marks him as the most important thing God ever created—and entitles him to a certain dignity and respect. They believed that in this sense men are born equal and are endowed with certain Godgiven, not man-given, rights—to live, to be free, to build their lives without unnecessary interference.

These profound thinkers designed our government on the basis of this conviction—a new kind of government—one which would be operated by the people themselves. Jefferson said this was to be a great experiment which would determine for all times whether "men may be trusted to govern themselves without a master." He predicted future happiness for Americans "if we can prevent the government from wasting the labors of the people under the pretense of taking care of them."

This country was not built by men who relied on somebody else to take care of them. It was built by men who relied on themselves—who dared to shape their own lives—who had enough courage to blaze new trails—enough confidence in themselves to risk their chances on rewards—on self-reliance—and most of all on the precious principle of freedom. Some call it individual initiative, others call it backbone. But whatever it is called, it is a priceless ingredient in our national character—one which we must not lose, else we become slaves.

Mrs. Ethel Sharp Zimmerman (Jacob Frederich), member of the Rebecca Wells Heald Chapter of Illinois, died December 16. Mrs. Zimmerman served as Vice President General, 1940-1943; Illinois State Regent, 1937-1939.

Juvenile Delinquency

BY BERNARD M. SUTTLER, Special Agent

Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM the enviable record of your past activities, you have insured your future in the hearts of all citizens who love America. Your work will live on as long as there is a United States of America.

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I know of no group of dedicated individuals more important to the preservation of American ideals than the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The FBI is just one little part of the democratic process in action. But, to some people, the FBI means all things to all men.

These people feel we should settle their family disputes, handle their personal problems, furnish medical and legal advice, ad infinitum. And we try to render assistance in every possible situation within the limits of our jurisdiction.

We do have some interests not considered investigative in nature, but still germane to law inforcement.

We are interested in freeing the innocent as well as convicting the guilty. We are interested in the over-all welfare of America. We are interested in the youth of today and the America of tomorrow. We are interested in serving every facet of our society to help build a crime-free America, a strong country of strong men and strong women of good character, who are capable of moulding America's youth today into good citizens of America tomorrow.

We enjoy any opportunity to assist in building character in youth by inculcating into their pliant minds the fallacy of crime, the worth of good character, the value of integrity and the hallowed principles of staunch Americanism.

Think what a terrible world this would be if we did not have fine men and women of unimpeachable character to turn to in emergencies, and to respect and to cherish.

The year 1953 showed a 6% increase in crime over 1952. More than 2 million crimes were committed last year. In simple arithmetic it means one major crime was committed every 14.6 seconds, or nearly four each minute of the day or night, and

judging from the statistics during the first six months of 1954, this year's figures will be even more shocking.

Fifty and six-tenths per cent of the persons arrested for crimes against property, robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft and fraud were under 21 years of age during 1953.

We hear enough in our daily business affairs, on the radio and television, and in newspapers and magazines, but they do prove points at times, more astounding than any story you could tell. So much for dull statistics.

I would like to discuss good girls and good boys, bad girls and bad boys, good parents and bad parents, and the parts they play in our contemporary juvenile delinquency problems.

delinquency problems.

Juvenile delinquency is a problem as old as mankind. Down through the ages, the task of guiding children through the pitfalls of early misbehavior, past the temptations of adolescent life, and into self-reliant adulthood has been an ever-present challenge to mankind.

My library holds two books on juvenile delinquency. One was published in New York in 1826, during the administration of Andrew Jackson; the other in 1855, when Franklin Pierce was President. The adults of the last century had their juvenile delinquency headaches, too.

An Associate Professor at the University of Southern California says, "Delinquency generally represents a child's effort to tell the community as dramatically as possible that he is not loved."

Two thousand years ago Socrates wrote, "The children now love luxury, they have bad manners, contempt for authority, they show disrespect for elders, and love chatter in place of exercise. They no longer rise when elders enter the room. They contradict their parents, chatter before company, gobble up dainties at the table, cross their legs and tyranize over their teachers."

The mere fact that delinquency is as old as man, is no consolation to the parents

of today. Our problem is to determine how best we can prevent our own children from becoming delinquents and what we can do to assist society in handling the crime problem today. Before a problem can be solved it must be analyzed, so let's examine the problem.

It is a frightening responsibility to look at your little child while she is playing and think that God has given you the opportunity to mould the character of

that little life.

Allow me to read a poem, the author of which is unknown to me, but which aptly expresses my thoughts.

Plastic Clay

"I took a piece of plastic clay And idly fashioned it one day And as my fingers pressed it, Still it moved and yielded to my will, "I came again when days were passed That bit of clay was hard at last The form I gave it still it bore And I could change it nevermore. "I took a piece of living clay And fashioned it gently day by day And moulded with all my power and art A young child's soft and tender heart. "I came again when years were gone 'Twas now a man I looked upon He still that early impress bore And I could change him nevermore."

A two-year-old child playing in a neighbor's sand pile sees a bright, new sand bucket, so he takes it home. "Mine," he says. But the mother and father must let him know by words, signs or symbols, according to his degree of intelligence at the age of two, that the sand bucket does not belong to him.

True, it will be a bit noisy around the house for a few minutes after you tell him to return the sand bucket, but I would rather have a lot of noise at the age of two than a lot of disgrace at the

age of sixteen

If the two-year-old child gets away with taking that sand bucket he will graduate from the "taking through ignorance" stage, to the "taking by design" stage.

The next thing we know he will be bringing home another boy's tricycle or

bicycle.

By then "our little darling" will feel the world owes him a living. He might reason: "Sure, Mother says I should not do such things, but she is kind of stupid, and Dad is too busy to bother with such things, so I will take what I want. It is mine."

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A few years pass; then the next thing we know the phone rings and a voice says, "This is the Police Department, we have

just arrested your son."

It is two o'clock in the morning and you cannot believe it. "Not my son," you say, But it is.

During the past few years we have heard and read much about juvenile delinquency and parental delinquency. A more appropriate title in the year 1954 would be juvenile killers or juvenile sadism. It has gone far beyond the stage

of delinquency.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, who in my opinion is one of the great men of our time, and certainly an authority on juvenile crime, predicted our present-day youthful lawlessness in 1946 when he said: "The first cycle of the postwar crime problem is now behind us. That was the period of tremendous increases in juvenile delinquency. In those years youngsters stole bicycles; now, in the second cycle of postwar crime, they are stealing automobiles, robbing banks and engineering holdups. The third cycle, if we permit it to come, will usher in an era of open gang warfare. The softening-up process is manifesting itself in many communities."

Mr. Hoover's prediction of gang warfare

is here.

All America was shocked on August 19, 1954, when police found the body of a man in the East River, who had been killed by four boys, members of "Brooklyn's Teen-age Kill-For-Thrills Gang." The leader of this sadistic quartet was eighteen years old. Two of his companions were seventeen and one was fifteen.

In a period of two weeks these four boys killed two helpless men, horsewhipped two teen-aged girls, savagely beat two homeless tramps, and then to get an added thrill, they poured gasoline on an old man and set his clothing on fire.

Imagine how stunned the parents of these boys must have been when they heard of the atrocities. I imagine the parents were left numb, horrified, unwilling to

believe the facts.

Here is another shocker. An 18-year-

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old boy robbed and murdered five persons in four states in ninety-six hours. He got mad because his father did not approve of his marrying a 16-year-old girl. So he and the girl went on a crime spree. The boy had a good family background, but he said, after his arrest, "I have been spoiled, badly spoiled."

On September 21, 1954, a 17-year-old boy was convicted of manslaughter in the murder of a World War II veteran, the father of four children. For no reason at all other than "a thrill," three teenaged boys accosted the victim. One knocked him down. The second one stomped the veteran to death, while the third boy merely stood by and observed.

The boy who did the kicking merely said, "After the first kick I went crazy."

How do we account for such behavior? Is it the tempo of the times in which we live? Is it the fault of radio, television, comics, lewd magazines or ribald news accounts of murders and sex offenses? Does it all go back to childhood? Is it a lack of love by parents? Is it a lack of religious training? It it a lack of discipline at home and school?

A pertinent question at this point would be, is the American home that you and I knew as children following the trail of the horse and buggy? Is the American home, which built such giants of moral integrity as George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Robert E. Lee, Teddy Roosevelt and J. Edgar Hoover, becoming merely a place to sleep and eat?

If the answer to both questions is "Yes," then America is lost. Let us hope it is "No."

The American author, J. G. Holland, once said, "In the homes of America are born the children of America, and from them go out into American life American men and women. They go out with the stamp of these homes upon them and only as these homes are what they should be, will they be what they should be."

Mr. Hoover has said, "The American home no longer is the center of life as it once was in our nation. It has too frequently ceased to yield its influence for good, and America is beginning to pay the price. The failure of the home more often than not is the chief cause of juvenile delinquency."

One of the Commandments given to us by God through Moses reads, "Honor thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

This is a beautiful Commandment; but how can our children honor us unless we deserve that honor? Honor is earned not requested. We earn our children's respect through love and affection and by setting good examples such as attending Sunday school and church with them and through kindness and discipline. We do not earn our children's respect by spoiling them; by showering them with money; by being indifferent to them; by being eternal clowns or drunkards; neglecting them or beating them unmercifully.

Life is worth living when we live rightly. Life is so frightful when we live wrongly. We live rightly when we follow the Golden Rule. We live rightly when we accept our responsibilities as parents, as churchmen, and as citizens. We live rightly when we obey the laws of God and man.

But, we live wrongly when we mistreat our fellow man. We live wrongly when we shirk our responsibilities. We live wrongly when we break the laws of God and man or condone wrongdoing.

Let me cite for you a few cases of negligent parents who avoid or ignore their responsibilities as parents.

In a far western city a neighbor reported a little 3-year-old girl drunk and turning handsprings in a truck with no clothes on in winter. Investigation revealed the mother was drunk. She had passed out. Two more children, ages 4 and 6, were unconscious from lack of food. There was plenty of beer and whiskey around, but no milk.

In an eastern city a mother of ten was arrested at three o'clock in the morning on a charge of drunk and disorderly conduct. Police found seven of her children in one bed and a red-hot stove just about to burst and burn them all to death. The woman said she loved to dance and drink. She told the Chief, "What do you expect me to do, die because I have ten kids?"

These stories can be duplicated in most any section of the country. What chance do these children have to become good citizens? Children growing up under such environments do not know the meaning of "Honor thy father and thy mother."

Let me cite for you a few examples of what happens when parents fail to inculcate high ideals and deep-seated religious principles in their children.

A 14-year-old boy shot and killed his mother because she scolded him over com-

ing in at 7:00 p.m. from school.

A 16-year-old boy shot and killed his mother because she refused him the use

of the family car.

A 14-year-old boy shot and killed his father, mother and sister because his father refused him the use of the car for a night date.

A timid-looking 16-year-old lad said bad marks in school led to an argument with his family. That night he shot and killed his parents as they slept, took their hoarded money and car and left the state.

These are but samples of what is going on all over the country. Instead of honoring their parents the youngsters are killing

them.

Maybe parents of teen-agers should adopt a slogan, "Be kind to your children, or the next life you save might be your own."

Juvenile crime got so bad in a big eastern city that 2,000 persons attended a rally and pledged a block-by-block war on juvenile crime. There is no better way to cope with this problem than to arouse citizens everywhere to accept their personal

responsibilities in the matter.

Juveniles got so bad in a far western city last year that a newspaper conducted a series of articles on case histories and proved that home life, careless parents, indolent parents, and worthless parents sent twenty-five young girls into criminal careers.

As parents and citizens we have our respective share of responsibility to Ameri-

can youth.

Our first responsibility, of course, is to our own children, to see that they grow up to be God-fearing boys and girls with deep strength of character.

Our second duty is to do something for our local youth who fail to get the proper

love and training at home.

In his Epistle to the Galatians, St. Paul said, "Bear ye one another's burdens and thus fulfill the law of Christ." It is our God-given duty to help our fellow man.

Please do not get me wrong, all the youths of America and all the parents of America are not bad.

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There are millions of good, fine, upright, smart and thoughtful teen-agers. Thank God they outnumber the bad ones. And there are millions of wonderful parents.

But, there are many who do not think of the end results, both adults and children. To think is to work, and many people do not like to work.

On the other hand, there are many fine boys and girls who give us faith in America's future, these we do not have to worry about. It is the thousands of bad apples in the barrel of America which we must help weed out to keep them from spoiling the good apples.

Let us look at the schools for a moment. One of America's greatest tragedies is being "Penny-Wise and Pound-Foolish." The average grade school teacher makes less than a Government typist, yet think of the teacher's responsibility compared to a typist and think what the average teacher of children has to put up with these days.

A close friend of mine started teaching high school this year to satisfy a twelveyear inhibition. Her experience has given me a better insight into the habits of our teen-agers of today. And some of their habits are not good.

My friend was ready to quit teaching at the end of the first week. She cried because so many of the children were rude, noisy, arrogant and disrespectful.

This is her description of the problems she has had to face in her 6 classes of about

150 pupils.

"Many of the girls primp in class, while some of the boys comb their hair to keep their duck-tail haircuts in shape. There is much talking in class which causes a great waste of time. Many teen-agers cannot spell and very few have good handwriting. Some are sassy. Some talk back. Many of the boys and girls of today have had it too easy. There is no burning desire to succeed. They refuse to study as they should. They want a car. They want excitement. They want money in a hurry and lots of it. But they do not want to work to get it. Many of them have no respect for authority and no respect for teachers. And the teacher has to grin and

bear it, or get out and find other employ-

My friend then said to me: "Now suppose you were a school teacher trying to educate your neighbor's children, would you not be discouraged? You might do like many teachers have already done; quit teaching and get an easier job for more money, or at least get a job where the employer, in this case the citizens, did not require you to take unnecessary insults from children while working long hours to educate them." Her remarks are worth study and consideration as to what can be done.

In accounting, we find that for every debit there must be an offsetting credit. Life follows the same pattern. Childhood is no different. Let a child have his way continually and never punish him for delinquent acts and you have a problem

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A decline in punishment is offset by an incline in delinquency. It is my own personal opinion that as the discipline of children in the home and at school has decreased, their disrespect for parental, school and all lawful authority has increased. When parents take away from the teachers of their children the right to punish those children for delinquent acts in school, they are inviting trouble. They are clothing their children with a coat of armor that knows no fear of reprisal. They are breeding delinquency.

On the subject of delinquency, Mr. Hoover has said, "Juvenile delinquency cannot be cured by correction. It can only be cured by prevention. Crime prevention starts in the high chair, not the electric

chair."

The ideal situation is to start with our children at age one or age two. Our babies need love to live on in childhood, and discipline to exist on in later life.

My feeling is that discipline at home and at school will do more to wipe out juvenile crime than any one factor of which I know.

Let us go back to the two-year-old who took the bright, new sand bucket from his neighbor's sand pile. That is where the discipline starts, age two or even at age one; not after he is arrested at the age of fifteen.

Religious training starts at age one, or as soon as a child learns to understand words. Teach the little fellow to bow his head in reverence to God each time he starts a meal. Get down on your knees with him beside his crib and teach him to say, "Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray thee Lord my soul to keep, if I should die before I wake, I pray thee Lord my soul to take," or any prayer you like, but teach him and kneel with him.

Let us not put ourselves in the position of the father who yelled at his ten-year-old daughter to get out of the bed and say her prayers. She did it. But she said, "I will be glad when I grow up like you, so I will not have to kneel and say my

prayers at night.

A judge in Texas said: "Of 5,000 juvenile delinquents who have appeared before me in ten years, only twenty-seven admitted religious training of any kind.

mitted religious training of any kind.

A judge in Tennessee said: "I became Judge of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court on June 1, 1939. Since that time I have tried approximately 8,000 boys and girls under 17 years of age for violating the law. Of that number only 42 were regular in attendance in Sunday school or church."

In a speech before the 53rd Continental Congress of the D. A. R. in New York on April 17, 1944, Mr. Hoover said, "It took a Pearl Harbor to shock us out of our lethargy and galvanize us to concerted action with a unity of effort. Americans never have known the meaning of surrender. God grant we never will." On that occasion Mr. Hoover was speaking on the subject of "The Internal Defense of America" against a foreign foe.

Today we are faced with an internal foe, our youthful criminals. Is it going to take a Pearl Harbor to snap us out of our lethargy as far as our own children are concerned? Those of us who are parents have a tremendous job to do in training our children "up in the way they should go, so when they are old they will not depart from it." For we realize that upon the shoulders of our youth rests the burden of running the United States in the years ahead. It is a big responsibility. It will take men and women of character, men and women of intelligence, God-fearing men and women of broad vision and integrity, to do the job well.

It is hard to envision America's being charted through rough seas by some of the

(Continued on page 257)

Sing the National Anthem

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

THE British open every public assembly, meeting, theatrical performance, concert, or any other gathering with "God Save the Queen!" and it is considered proper and fitting. So this summer, I thought I would do a bit of agitating among the concert-goers at Tanglewood to make it customary to start all concerts with "The Star-Spangled Banner."

I once heard Sir Thomas Beecham conduct "The Star-Spangled Banner" in Carnegie Hall with a verve and fervor to which Americans are hardly accustomed. It almost sounded that he meant:

"Oh thus be it ever, when freemen shall

Between their loved homes and the war's desolation!"

At any rate, there were some like-minded ladies who agreed and we talked the thing up. They liked the idea of an agitation over "The Star-Spangled Banner."

My first experience was a blank stare. Perhaps the person thought that I had said the "Internationale" instead of America's national anthem. We listen to Prokofiev and Khatchaturian but "The Star-Spangled Banner"—"Well, I don't know," he said, "it raises an issue." What issue was not explained, but it was something controversial

Then one of my lady friends came back with the report that she had encountered direct opposition. She had been told that it could not be done because it is so dull.

I could not make out whether what was meant was, that the tune is dull or, that having a national anthem is dull. Of course, some of our friends are becoming so sophisticated that anything less than the universe is too small and dull for them.

Well, on "Tanglewood on Parade," which is a gala fiesta in the Berkshires, where anything musical can happen, Arthur Fiedler appeared with the "Boston Pops Orchestra" which plays whatever comes to hand, and Fiedler opened his program with Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes Forever," and the enormous audience let out a thunder of applause with cheers and bravos and it did their hearts good.

Maybe nobody will ask Fiedler to come again because he introduced a patriotic note, but the audience loved it.

True, we had gone in plentifully for Berlioz and we always have Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven and Brahms, but a little baked beans and apple pie go far in New England, and the New Yorkers who fill the seats and throw their blankets on the lawn are of a generation that can listen to Berlioz's "Requiem" and enjoy good jazz in their young lives without too much shock.

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It is like being Right Wing or Left Wing in politics, but in the middle, it is like something by Hindemith, which, if you like it, you can have it. And I fear that the young prefer the romanticists and the jazz-writers but not the discordant moderns who drown them in orchestration without joy or sorrow.

I recently recounted the wonders of this year's concerts at Tanglewood, the best in many years, and the most favorable response to the revival of Berlioz, who will undoubtedly become fashionable again, to Alexis Lichine, the French wine merchant who remarked that perhaps this improving taste in music will be reflected in an improving taste in food and liquor.

It is a bit astonishing that young people can steep themselves deeply in good music on a fare of bland frankfurters and greasy hamburgers downed with a cola drink. Perhaps to them it will be neither dull nor incongruous to start a concert with a reminder that the United States is a nation.

So now that we have had the invasion of the sacred precincts of Tanglewood by "The Stars and Stripes Forever," perhaps it will not be amiss to begin the concerts or even the first concert with "The Star-Spangled Banner," and it might even be possible to have some outstanding soprano sing it. And this rule could be made to apply to all concerts, baseball games, football games, etc.

Occasionally one hears a compromise. "America the Beautiful," or "God Bless America" is played to permit a patriotic note, yet avoiding the national anthem.

(Continued on page 252)

Double Dividends Paid by the D. A. R. Student Loan Fund

By Annie T. Hightower Ironside
National Chairman, Student Loan and Scholarship Committee

THE United States of America with its ever increasing educational level owes much to those patriotic organizations which have made loans available to students who would not otherwise have been able to obtain an education. The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has from its inception been interested in patriotic education and the D. A. R. Student Loan Committee was created in 1923 to provide ways and means for the education of worthy boys and girls.

Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge of Georgia, now Honorary President General, was the first National Chairman of this committee, and Georgia's World War Memorial Loan Fund, given in memory of the boys who lost their lives in World War I, placed at the University of Georgia, was one of the first D. A. R. State Loan Funds.

The D. A. R. loans to students not only aid in literary or vocational education, but also are aids in character building as they teach responsibility in repayment and the privilege of giving to others like op-

portunities.

No records have been kept of these young people beyond the time that the loans were paid in full, but it is most encouraging to know of some outstanding examples among the citizens of today, who have received a helping hand from the D. A. R. Student Loan Fund. These stories of their achievements have been received from State and Chapter Chairmen to whom they are personally known, and from friends in the communities in which they are prominent citizens.

Dr. Robert Lee Kincaid, President of Lincoln Memorial University, one of the D. A. R. Approved Schools, writes: "I received one D. A. R. Scholarship of \$50 while I was a student. Long ago we have lost the record of who was the kind benefactor helping to provide for my education." At Lincoln Memorial University alone, 161 students have been helped by

D. A. R. loans. Dr. Kincaid further says, "I have not known of a single one who has failed to fill a larger place in society because of the opportunity you have provided."

From North Carolina, the President General's own state, and from New Bern, her home city, comes news of Katherine Whitford Barnes, who was for some time before her recent marriage, Staff Assistant Secretary to the Tryon Palace Commission in New Bern. With a North Carolina D. A. R. student loan as financial assistance, she graduated in 1953 from St. Mary's College, Raleigh, N. C., and is faithfully repaying her loan in monthly installments.

North Carolina also boasts among its Student Loan beneficiaries, a pediatrician, a registered nurse and a number of teachers. From that State comes one of the most unusual and touching stories of a D. A. R. "loanee."

Mrs. Ada B. Stafford-Wetmore is a teacher at Crossnore, another of the D. A. R. Approved Schools. She graduated from Brevard Institute in 1912 and began teaching that summer. Married in 1913, she reared a family of five boys and four girls. Seven of the nine were in the service of their country. After helping the youngest son through college, having obtained a grammar grade A teacher's certificate by going to summer school, and having already taught at Crossnore for several years, she applied for a D. A.R. loan in order to secure her degree. She graduated from Appalachian State Teachers College in 1951 with the degree of B. S. in Education and Library Science. Needless to say, this loan was paid in full during the next year. What an example for the girls at Crossnore! Of such stuff were our founding fathers made.

The little State of Vermont has made loans from their State fund to thirty-five girls. One of them, Beatrice Hughes, who

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MABEL H. BUTTOLPH



MARGARET DELANO



ETHEL FERN

is taking a course in Music Education at the University of Vermont, was guest soloist at the State Conference of the Vermont Society, N. S. D. A. R.

Mabel Buttolph, who was graduated from Middlebury College in 1944 with the help of a Vermont D. A. R. loan, studied at Columbia College in 1945, and since that time has had the rather unusual position of food supervisor; first for Dartmouth College, then the Mayflower Inn; R. H. Macy, Inc.; and for the last two years with the Colonnade Company in Cleveland,

Louisville and Detroit.

Margaret Delano was granted a small loan during her Freshman year at the University of Vermont. She received her B. A. degree from that institution and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. After two years in government service during World War II, she took a business course, and has held secretarial positions with Readers Digest and Harper Brothers, where she is now an assistant editor. Her book, "How To Be a Top Secretary," was published in the Summer of 1954, and has received good reviews, notably one in Harper's Magazine. It has been adopted as a textbook by the University of Puerto Rico. Someone has said, "The \$100 loaned Margaret Delano has proved quite an investment."

It is interesting to note that the Student Loan beneficiaries do not always attend college in the State where the loan was granted. Diane Harris of Lexington, Missouri, with the aid of a Missouri D. A. R. loan, is now a Senior at Denver College for Women in Colorado, and North Carolina has a Loan student at the University of Denver.

Joan Wheeler completed her college education with help from the Missouri D. A. R. Student Loan at Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, and is now teaching in the public schools of Lexington.

Edward C. Édgar used a Pennsylvania D. A. R. loan to help defray his expenses at Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he graduated with the degree of B. S. in Civil Engineering, and also with a Reserve Officers Commission. He was called to active duty, as First Lieutenant, in 1941, and completed his tour of duty in 1946 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and with the award of the Legion of Merit. He is now Consulting Engineer, Research Department, Gilbert Associates, Inc., New York.

Elnora Martin was one of Pennsylvania's Student Loan Fund girls, and says that she is very proud of that fact. She com-



MATTIE KATE BUSH



E. M. VARMECKY



J. R. MATTOX



JANET DANITIS



ZORA B. BARNETT

pleted a two year course at State Teachers College, Indiana, Pa., and taught at Trafford, Pa., while taking additional courses at the University of Pittsburgh. She is now Mrs. Dan Varmecky of Johnstown, Pa., and has a daughter, Jo Anne, who is in the third grade.

Elnora says, "My college work has certainly proved helpful as a mother, wife and community worker." She is President of a local P. T. A., leader of a Girl Scout Brownie Troop, teaches a Sunday School Class and does bookkeeping for a drug store. She says she is able to do all these things without neglecting her family or her home, because "in college we learned to organize our time so that we could make the most of it." As President of the P. T. A., she is seeking to set up a loan fund similar to that of the D. A. R.

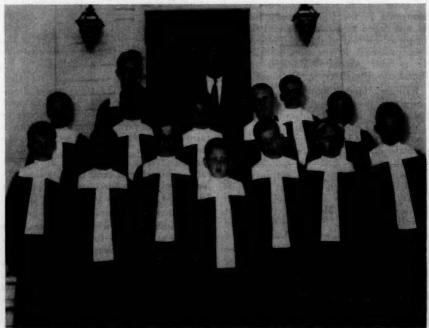
From Maine comes an interesting letter from Ethel Fern, who attended Gordon College, Boston Massachusetts, with the help of a loan from the Maine D. A. R. She graduated in 1953 and repaid her loan in full within a few months after she began teaching in Mattawamkeag, Maine. Her own comment about her college tells

much about the valuable lessons she learned there. She writes: "Gordon is a liberal arts college, but it is different from many other colleges, because it is a Christian College. We take the Bible as a basis for our education, and we believe that history, science, philosophy and all other subjects, only serve to strengthen our appreciation of the Bible and of God's universe." What a dividend for Maine, to have such a teacher in Mattawamkeag High School!

Because the Student Loan Funds of the Georgia D. A. R. are administered entirely by the branches of the State University system where they are permanently placed, the instances from that State come only

from Chapter loan funds.

Mrs. Webster Bush, (Mattie Kate Colquitt), has been a teacher in the schools of Thomaston and Upson County, Georgia for twenty years. For fourteen years she was head of the Home Economics Department of R. E. Lee Institute. Mattie Kate received her loan from John Houston Chapter, of which she is a member and is now serving as Corresponding Secretary. She received the degree of B. S. in Home Economics from the University of Georgia,



ARTHUR JELLIS, MINISTER OF THE UNITARIAN CHURCH, NORTHBORO, MASSACHUSETTS, WITH A CHOIR OF HILLSIDE SCHOOL BOYS.

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and her Masters degree from Mercer University. As soon as she began teaching, she began repaying the loan, at the rate at which it was granted: \$200.00 a year for four years, in order that her cousin might go to college with the same assistance.

Clifford Nelson, who worked his way through college with the help of a loan from John Houston Chapter, was an honor



Clifford Nelson, Assistant Manager, Thomaston Bleachery, Thomaston, Ga., examines the finish of a piece of cloth. The sheets given to Tamassee each year are finished at the Thomaston Bleachery.

graduate of the Georgia School of Technology in 1935, with the degree of B. S. in Chemical Engineering and received at the same time his commission as Second Lieutenant in the United States Reserve. He was called to active duty in 1942 and completed his tour of duty in 1945, having been promoted to the rank of Captain. He is now Assistant Manager of the Thomaston Bleachery in his home town.

William Marsh Chapter of LaFayette, Georgia is justly proud of Jimmie Ruth Mattox, who attended LaGrange College, a Methodist College for girls, aided by a loan from the Chapter. She was an honor graduate of that college and repaid her loan during the first six months after graduation. She has been employed by the Methodist Church as a short term missionary, and is now Director of Christian Education in the Methodist Church at Carrollton, Georgia. She plans to continue her studies at Northwestern University.

Zora Barnett graduated from Tamassee D. A. R. School in 1939 and received her B. S. degree in Home Economics from Berea College in 1943, having loans from the South Carolina D. A. R. during her junior and senior years. She is a teacher and has earned her Master's degree from the same College. Zora spoke at the Saturday evening program at Tamassee dur-

ing Founders Day week-end in October 1954.

From Massachusetts come several outstanding examples of young people who have been educated with the help of the D. A. R. Student Loan Fund:

Andrew Melnicki, a graduate of Worcester State Teachers College, is teaching in the High School of Tewksbury, Mass.

Robert H. Thouin, a graduate of Springfield College, is serving as Field Executive for the Boy Scouts of America at Bridgeport, Conn.

Arthur B. Jellis was a Lieutenant in the Naval Air Force before entering Boston University where he studied accounting for two years. However, it had always been his desire to study for the ministry, so he gave up accounting to enter Tufts College of Religion, where he graduated Cum Laude. He not only has done graduate work at Tufts, but is now working toward another degree at Harvard. He is married and has three children, and this graduate work has been done while he serves as minister of the Unitarian Church where the boys from Hillside School, (another of the D.A.R. Approved Schools), attend services. He has done much for the young people of his community, being especially interested in working with the Boy Scouts, as well as with the Hillside boys.

Janet Danitis, a graduate of the University of Massachusetts, is Home Demonstration Agent for the State Department of Agriculture Home Extension Service in Martha's Vineyard. Janet comes from a farm home in Hardwick, Mass. After her mother's death in 1943, she kept house for the family and worked in a local factory in order to send her sister to college. Only after her sister graduated in 1950, was Janet able to enter the University.

One summer she worked as a teaching dietitian at a school for delinquent girls. Janet says: "This was a rewarding experience in many ways. I worked most of the time I was at school—baby sitting, washing lab equipment, waiting on tables, cleaning sewing machines, washing pots and pans, even doing personalized Christmas shopping. I am certain that doing all of these things was one of the very important parts of my education. I look back

at my 'kindness' to my sister, and find it was kindness to me, not to her. I'm sure I shall never advocate sending anyone 'completely' to college. You miss a great deal."

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By going back to her factory job for five hours in the evening, Janet earned her expenses for eight weeks summer school at U. C. L. A., and in the fall went back to work temporarily with the delinquent girls, attending Northeastern on Saturdays. She went to work for the Home Demonstration Extension Department in February 1954, and received her B. S. in Home Economics Education officially with the graduating class of the University of Massachusetts in June 1954.

Janet has expressed in her own words the dignity and worth of work and responsibility in character building. In these days when "something for nothing" is a popular concept, it is refreshing to find among these young people, whom the D. A. R. Student Loan Fund has had the privilege of helping, such a different attitude.



Katherine Kinsey Whitford Barnes holds an 18th Century, salt-glazed tea pot, which was among the many relics excavated from the original site of the famed Tryon Palace, now being restored at New Bern, N. C. She served for some time as Staff Assistant Secretary for the Tryon Palace Commission, and is pictured above standing in front of the restored West Wing of the Palace.

These are but a few of the many outstanding young people whose lives have been enriched and whose scope of service has been broadened by opportunities made



Edward C. Edgar, Officer in U.S. Army, 1941-1946.

possible by D. A. R. student loans. There are many others who remain nameless for lack of full information. For instance, the Cuba D. A. R. helped to educate a young woman who is now owner and principal of a large private school in Havana. An Ohio "loanee" is now a missionary in Burma. A Chapter in Colorado made a loan to a married man with three children so that he could take his masters degree while supporting his family. He now holds a responsible position in the East.

The list of D. A. R. Student Loan beneficiaries is an amazing one; it would be interesting to know the full stories of that host of home makers and teachers, ministers and musicians, doctors, nurses, lawyers, chemists and engineers. To paraphrase a well known saying, the D. A. R. Student Loan Fund helps those who help themselves; but of much more importance, it helps those who feel the desire and the responsibility of helping others.

So, the money invested in the D. A. R. Student Loan Fund does indeed pay double, triple, even quadruple dividends to the giver, to the receiver, to those who in future will obtain loans from the money repaid with interest, and last but not least, to our country, made richer by educated, responsible, patriotic citizenship.

Note: If members or readers know of other outstanding Student Loan Fund instances, they are requested to send the information to Mrs. Henry A. Ironside, National Chairman, P. O. Box 87, Thomaston, Ga.

During the past five years 1,449 loans or scholarships were granted to worthy students by D. A. R. States and Chapters, not counting those for Approved Schools, American Indians or young Negro women.

Attention All Parents!

Teach Your Children Loyalty Based on Facts

By Mrs. Elise French Johnston

THE basis of Americanism which makes it unique, is our belief that certain rights are unalienable because they are given to us by Almighty God, who taught us through His Son that His truth would make man free.

In this concept the citizens remain sovereign and merely delegate certain limited powers to their elected representatives in the Government.

The English concept of freedom differs from ours. Under their parliamentary system freedom means the right of the citizen to give unlimited authority to the members of Parliament instead of to the King. History and an immense body of common law and custom did not protect the English from succumbing to Socialism because they had been acclimated for centuries to worship the Law, and this emphasis on obedience rather than freedom left them defenseless against the subtleties of ideological infiltration. Most businesses did not resist because a system of monopolistic cartels made the change to government ownership simple and logical.

Our unique system of free enterprise and competition is the outgrowth of our emphasis on individual liberty.

The French Revolution was different from our Revolution because it was the brain child of the sinister forces which shaped the thinking of Karl Marx fifty years later. A quotation from the "French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen" (1789) follows:

"III. The Nation is essentially the source of all sovereignty; nor can any Individual or Any Body of Men be entitled to any authority which is not expressly derived from it." (Ref. "Human Rights,"

Office of Public Affairs, U. S. Dept. of State, 1949.)

Marxian Socialism would reduce us all to destitution, dependent upon the State for our food, clothing and shelter. Our Founding Fathers specifically protected the property right as essential to freedom. No man is free without the right to acquire his own food, clothing and shelter. Greed and dishonesty must be curbed without losing the right of all to own private property if we would remain free men.

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Americanism is fundamentally our belief in the supreme worth of the individual. Our entire Bill of Rights in the United States Constitution is designed to protect the basic rights of a minority of one from the will of any majority large or small. We believe men's souls were created by Almighty God and therefore human justice demands for all equality of opportunity and equality under our laws.

Each individual differs from every other individual; and his unique physical appearance, his health, mental capacities and personality are his birthright and must be respected because different in each individual. This is the opposite of Marxian Socialism which uses equality as meaning uniformity in capacities as well as rewards. This destroys individual ambition, incentive and the just rewards for superior ability and effort. Even cooperation can ability and effort. Even cooperation can individual self-reliance, independence and ambition.

Let us remember when government grows big the people shrink and history teaches a paternal government eventually becomes tyrannical.

Freedom is our American birthright and only our courage and wisdom can preserve it for ourselves and our posterity.

National Anthem

(Continued from page 246)

Perhaps "The Star-Spangled Banner" is feared lest it stimulate nationalism, thus giving offense to the Indians or the Arab bloc or even, God save the mark, the Soviet Universal State.

We must be so careful, you know, lest we offend the foreigners or they will refuse to take our tainted money.

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Sam Adams—and Others

BY GERTRUDE A. MACPEEK

IT has been said that America began in Massachusetts—for to these shores came the Pilgrims, not to seek gold as the first explorers did, but to found homes and to establish a way of life unmolested by others.

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It is well to remember that when the first movements of the American Revolution began, settlements in Massachusetts were already 150 years old. Massachusetts fathered the Revolution, as we sometimes forget, because down through history the figure of George Washington has over-

shadowed that of other men.

That we had a revolution was due almost wholly to two kindred spirits miles apart. In Boston, Samuel Adams; in Virginia, Patrick Henry. In considering the Massachusetts aid in the Revolutionary cause, we must remember that these men in the pages of colonial history actually lived in Boston-walked on its cobbled streets; that they were normal human beings living ordinary family lives, plagued with paying for the groceries and fuel while they applied their leisure to the needs of the community.

The American Revolution did not just burst into flames overnight. In was many years smoldering and it went back before the Boston Massacre in 1770. So to start our story-let's go back to a fine June day in 1768-June 9th. On that beautiful June day, H. M. S. Romney lay easily at anchor in Boston Harbor-a symbol of law and order of the motherland. Each ship that passed gave her the salute.

About noon, an officer of the Romney spotted the sails of a tall sloop cutting the water at a fast clip. A boat was lowered; some officers and men pulled hastily for the dock, because the sloop was the LIB-ERTY owned by a young Boston merchant, John Hancock, who had wealth, social position, fine clothes and a known flair for illicit commerce. The cargo contained contraband Madeira wine and the officers were to seize it.

John Hancock was quite a fellow; rather paunchy, very vain, touchy-yet shrewd in business, with an eye for a quick dollar. He craved popularity, but he also wished to do good with his money and he didn't know how to tie the two aims together in one parcel. One of his faults was that he talked too much. John Adams once said "Such a leaky vessel is this worthy gentle-

You can imagine how wrought up a man of this temperament would be at seizure of his property. Hancock went off up town in a huff and he sputtered to every man he met on the street; sounding off about the inalienable rights of a taxpayer and a merchant to do as they pretty well pleased. Consequently he aroused public opinion and next morning he went back to his vessel with a parcel of Bostonians at his heels. He was refused again permission to board his vessel. There was much milling about; as in such cases some object is thrown, someone is struck and there is a free for all. The mob rushed the ship—and the customs men rushed home while the naval officers took refuge in the nearest tavern.

This delighted the crowd and they decided while they had the customs men on the run, they might as well run them out of town. So they laid seige to their homes and the frightened customs men escaped via the back doors and over fences to the dock where they were hauled in safety to the Romney. Now this early act was not planned; it was a series of episodes which, telescoped together, becomes an event in the beginning of the Revolution.

Word was sent as speedily as possible to General Gage in New York to hurry troops and warships to Boston; there was This was June. The troops came trouble. in October, a ragged, disheveled lot, all that Gage could spare, because he was having trouble too. No one in Boston would house them, and so they camped miserably on the Common.

This was 1768 and Bostonians at that time were third generation Americans, and all they knew about the greatness of England had been told them by their fathers or grandfathers. So they looked at these raw troops in distaste. If they represented the spirit of England, it could pass them by. Men like Sam Adams—the thinkers,

the brooders, fed the public such ideas. It aroused indignation against England.

Sam Adams at this time, 42 years old, was a failure. He was one of those people born old. His hair was grey, his hands trembled, his voice quavered, he shuffled his feet, he wore seedy clothes. Money meant nothing to him; he pursued ideas. His father, Deacon Adams, had been a man of stature. Three times he had set his son up in business and three times Sam had failed. All he wanted to do was to discuss politics with his cronies. He had no ambition for public office but he did become Tax Collector of Bostondoubtless to buy groceries for his family -because he kept terrible books and was notoriously lax in his collections.

His political thinking was miles ahead of his contemporaries. He enjoyed young men and delighted in bringing them to his beliefs. One such was his cousin, John, some thirteen years younger. John was a very different fellow-exacting, cautious, meticulous, a little slow with new ideas. Sam was cautious as to how he handled him. He knew that if he told John all that was in his mind, he would frighten him off-and also others. So Sam Adams kept his one burning idea to himself-independence from England. It was just a spark-his feeling that the colonies must unite and form a new nation and so the spark glowed in the ashes of his heart.

Some of this feeling he tried to communicate to John Adams as they walked down Beacon Street past the Hancock mansion. Sam had a moment of exultation as he exclaimed "I have done a good thing for our cause today, by enlisting the master of that house in it."

This was indeed important news, for Hancock had never shown any interest before. Nevertheless, John had to be shown. "What's he got to offer?" he asked querulously. And Sam declared, "Great riches." So bold an answer shocked John, but it was true. The Whig Club had organizers, brains, members, enthusiasm—but no funds. John Hancock had the money. And so it became known around Boston that Sam Adams writes the letters but Hancock pays the postage.

And so, because of Hancock, Sam Adams did not land in jail for bad bookkeeping, because Hancock paid his debts. And then Hancock went on building more warehouses and wharves. So much power did he control that John Adams wrote in his diary, "on this ONE man, one thousand New England families depend for their livelihood." And Hancock, merry in his new found popularity, gave liberally of his wealth and time to the new cause.

Now those soldiers tenting on the Common in the crisp autumn nights were called lobsters by the Bostonians. That was because of their red coats. Because they were poorly paid, they eked out their existence by doing odd jobs off duty—cheaper than native workmen. This created bad feeling. There were fights there and there. This situation continued for eighteen months, open violence finally occurring with the Boston Massacre on Monday, March 5, 1770.

If you walk down State Street today, at the intersection of Congress Street, in the middle of the intersection you will notice a circular centerpiece of cobblestones. Up against the Merchants National Bank is a plaque stating that this was the site of the Boston Massacre, and in the sidewalk is a bronze arrow pointing toward the cobblestones which marked the spot where the patriots fell.

There had been trouble that whole weekend. The troops had been hardpressed by jeering, taunting citizenry. Tempers were hot, nerves taut. At 8 o'clock that night there was a flair up on Brattle Street which British Captain Goldfinch had difficulty in putting down.

By the customs house, another trouble spot, a single guard named Montgomery, had taken about all he could take of snowballs, chunks of ice, oyster shells and provincial wit. A crowd had gathered but there had been no trouble—just threats. Along came Goldfinch, his captain, pursued and heckled by two urchins who had followed him from Brattle Street. Immediately Montgomery intervened, striking at one of the boys. The crowd murmured and rushed the guard.

Down at Faneuil Hall, listening to an orator were 200 seamen, and when that affair ended they were on the loose looking for something to do. They wandered towards the Customs House and were joined by some of the citizens from Brattle Street. These three groups all converged in the square before the old State House and at

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9 o'clock the alarm bells were ringing as if for fire. Montgomery succeeded in holding them all at bay. "If you touch me," he panted, "I'll blow your brains out."

In the crowd was an enormous mulatto, Crispus Attucks, and he loomed up in front of Montgomery. Six feet tall, part Indian, part white, part negro, he came from Framingham, and was in town for the day on an errand for his master. Montgomery did not fire but yelled for help. The Captain had rounded up some men and he ordered them to prime and load. Henry Knox-plump, goodnatured, a well known bookseller, who later would become a well known General-went through the crowd trying to calm it, asking that no blood be spilled. A number of men were now asking the people to break up and go home.

In the jostling, Attucks somehow knocked Montgomery off balance. The two men struggled for the musket. Montgomery seized it and fired point blank at Attucks. The other soldiers also fired and in the space of a minute five men were dead and others were wounded. The crowd was sobered. This was the first blood of

the Revolution.

On this very same day across the sea, Parliament removed all the hated items of the Townsend act excepting that on tea. The people settled down. They were getting used to Sam Adams and his tirades, and things might have gone along peacefully for some time, excepting for one thing. The East India Company in 1773 in London had a seven years' supply of tea, which it had to convert into money or face bankruptcy. It decided it would be a good thing to ship some to America, and so it obtained a monopoly on tea.

Even this probably would not have bothered the Bostonians, excepting that Hancock's own warehouses were bulging with tea—Dutch tea—which he had bought at a higher price. The idea of a tea monopoly frightened Hancock and other Boston merchants, for if they granted a monopoly on tea, they could very well do the same on other items. Hence, when the tea ships were expected in November the whole town was waiting. After the first ship, the Dartmouth, tied up there was a public meeting. Castle Island was full of British soldiers but they dared not come into Boston. The meeting ordered the

Dartmouth to tie up. Two more ships arrived—the Beaver and the Eleanor—and they tied up. In all there were 343 chests of tea. The meetings continued at Old South Church because Faneuil Hall was too small. They were attended by thousands—men, women and children who came and went and milled around outside.

On December 16, 1773—a dull, rainy day—seven thousand people gathered in or near Old South waiting for Mr. Rotch to return from Milton, where he had gone to ask Governor Hutchinson for permission to unload and depart. The governor refused. So Sam Adams said, "This meeting can do nothing more to save our country."

That night was staged the famous Boston Tea Party, where some fifty Bostonians disguised as Indians went down to the docks, boarded the vessels and threw the tea overboard. Sam Adams went home happy. This was action. He had gained a point.

The result, of course, was the blockade of Boston and the removal of shipping to Salem. The Committee of Correspondence was exceedingly busy, and Paul Revere was taking messages back and forth to other colonies. The members felt the need to meet face to face to talk over their problems. And so there came into being the First Continental Congress—Sept. 5, 1774—in Philadelphia. It was a gala occasion for all like-minded Americans who met—many for the first time—and drank their health and strolled the streets arm in arm.

Sam Adams was there with his cousin, John. His good friends in Boston had dressed him in a new suit and lined the pockets with gold. He thrilled at walking the Philadelphia streets—but the people he met seemed distant with him, as though afraid. His ideas were considered too radical. For Sam Adams was now openly talking independence and nobody down there wanted independence. Separation from England, they thought, would be folly. Adams should keep quiet, they said. And Sam Adams did keep quiet. But he found one kindred soul in Patrick Henry, who said, "I am not a Virginian but an American." Henry's theme was that each colony must feel a part of the whole, working with the whole for the good of all. This meant sense to Sam Adams. The Southerners in Philadelphia were

frightened by New England highhandedness that they started rumors. They said that Sam Adams wanted Massachusetts to be the head of America, Boston to be the head of Massachusetts and Sam Adams to be dictator of Boston!

At Salem on Sept. 1, 1774, at a rump town meeting, John Hancock was elected President of the Assembly and this body adjourned to Concord, assumed supreme authority in the colony and called the governor to task for his action in ordering all munitions brought to Boston. The peculiar thing is that this assemblage of citizens had no legal right, but for some reason General Gage entered into negotiation with it. As the winter wore on, more and more Tories poured into Boston—the only place in New England where British troops were stationed.

The executive power of this citizens' assembly was vested in a Committee of Safety to determine when their militia should be used—and a Committee of Supplies. This semi-belligerent state of affairs in Massachusetts produced a general rest-

lessness among all the colonies.

Gage's forces were steadily reinforced by desertions which ran high, for many of the soldiers became ardent patriots. There was trouble here and there and troops were dispatched but little Paul Revere always managed to get there first to warn the colonists.

March 5, 1775, the fifth anniversary of the Boston Massacre was to be held in Old South Church. Would Gage allow it? Would Joseph Warren be allowed to speak? Sam Adams, as moderator, nervously watched British officers saunter in and had them escorted to choice seats, but some refused and took seats on the steps leading up to the high pulpit. It was agreed among the officers that if Adams, Hancock and Warren went too far in their remarks, they were to be seized as hostages and sent to England for trial.

The church was so crowded that Warren as orator of the day could not get down the aisle, and so was taken around back and boosted up by ladder to the second story windows of the pulpit. The atmosphere was tense. Heckled by the soldiers, he kept his temper and no incident oc-

curred.

A good many patriots and their families had moved out of Boston to Watertown.

By April 15, 1775, Paul Revere and his associates who remained in the city knew that something was afoot. The light companies were preparing for a march and probably it was to seize the patriots' store of powder. So it was decided that Revere should ride out to Concord, the patriots' headquarters, to warn Adams and Hancock to leave. These men were resting before their second arduous trip to Philadelphia. With Revere's warning every available man and boy moved the stores and the word went out to the farmers to be ready.

The night of April 18, 1775, was cold in Lexington. About two in the morning church bells began to peal. Sleepy faced men gathered on the green. They had had these alarms before. Were the British really coming? An hour passed. Nothing happened. Everyone was cold and many went home. Others went to Buckman's Tavern for a drink and to get warm. About an hour and a half later a little man on a big horse came clattering in at full gallop. He dismounted before the parsonage. Adams and Hancock must leave at once.

Revere went back to Buckman's Tavern to help John Lowell, Hancock's clerk, lug a trunk containing the patriot's papers across the green to a waiting carriage. From an upstairs window in the early dawn they could see the British coming. As they crossed the green, both men heard shots but neither turned to look, for it was their job to get those papers to safety.

The news of the battle spread like wildfire among the colonies. Boston became
the center of activity in the movement for
freedom. For miles around patriots took
down their seven-foot muskets and headed
for Boston. There was no organization.
All had guns of some description; not so
many had ammunition. In those days bullets were made by hand. So every farmer
who came along with a couple of sons and
some hired men called himself a captain
and was jealous of other small units. They
all had the idea that the British would be
drawn up in a line waiting for them, each
would fire a few shots and then they
would go home.

The British, however, were not to be seen. With nothing to do, the patriots sat around visiting or playing cards. When word got to Philadelphia the patriots knew that the die was cast. It meant war and concerted action by all. Therefore, on

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June 15, 1775, Washington was nominated as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army. Actually John Hancock was vain enough to hope the honor would be his. But John Adams, who commanded great respect, suggested Washington. This meant a split between Hancock and Adams.

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However, up in Boston on June 16, 1775, nobody knew that a commander in chief had been appointed. The patriots, still on their own, crept in from Cambridge and occupied Breed's Hill and everybody knows the story of Bunker Hill. With this battle, the last hope for peace was gone. Washington reached Watertown July 2, 1775, where he met the patriots' legislative committee and set off for Cambridge to assume command of his troops.

The very aspect of them shocked the meticulous general. There was no distinction between officers and men, and no discipline. They called each other by first names; they had been friends, neighbors and relatives. Short of powder, Washington never guessed that the British in Boston were in a worse predicament. His first job was to build up stores and to organize his men. Not until March 2, 1776, did he think the opportunity ripe to move his heavy cannon into position. Militiamen around the countryside hearing that the troops had left Cambridge came pouring in, bringing their own food, drink and guns. This is the history of the American Revolution. When there was fighting the patriots responded. When there was a lull, the men dispersed to their homes. Enlistments were for days, weeks or a few months. On the morning of March 5, General Howe saw the breastworks at Dorchester Heights and recalling Bunker Hill, he shuddered, gathered up his men and on March 17, left Boston.

When Washington marched in, he found that he could have seized the city months before. And the British evacuation gave great hope and joy to the fading enthusiasm of the patriots' cause in the other colonies.

The war now took a wider turn. It spread down through New Jersey and beyond and by 1779 it had involved the whole world, for other countries were taking sides. With the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781, it would end.

By this time the population of Boston was down; her trade was ruined. Most of her shipping had been lost in privateering. The Continental Army was disbanded and the men made their way home—only to find no jobs. The people at last were free—but this wasn't the freedom Sam Adams had talked about. Peace and plenty had vanished. John Hancock returned in great splendor to be the first Governor, but even his great fortune was pretty well gone.

And what about Sam Adams? He had grown older and poorer. Some days his hands shook so much he could scarcely sign his name. As so often happens in history, he who originates a great idea is forgotten in its happy conclusion. That inflexible will of his, for which he had once been admired and followed, was gone. It did not fit the ways of the new republic

in the making.

Early in 1788 the Massachusetts Convention had ratified the Federal Constitution. Sam Adams had never lifted his voice for or against it. Some of his friends feared he would oppose it at the very end—but he signed it—and in signing no longer took part in the making of the republic. That task was for the young men he had trained.

Juvenile Delinquency

(Continued from page 245)

sneering, ill-mannered, scatterbrained, and criminally inclined youth of today.

But America will be in safe hands if it is run by boys and girls inculcated with the same lofty and patriotic ideals as those expressed by the 16-year-old high school student of Akron, Ohio, who won the oratorical contest recently on the Voice of Firestone TV hour with her great mes-

sage titled, "I Speak For Democracy." It was wonderful.

This little 16-year-old's expression of her own high ideals represents in my opinion the millions of good boys and girls who offset the thousands of bad boys and girls. But it is the lost sheep we must worry about. It's your job and mine and it's serious.

We who love America thank God for so fine an organization as the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Uses and Abuses of D. A. R. Insignia

By Mrs. LAWRENCE TINSLEY

National Chairman, Insignia Committee

AT THIS, the beginning of my second year as your National Chairman of Insignia, it is a pleasure to greet our members. Many questions have come to me during the past year. Some of these could have been answered if our questioners had carefully read our Handbook. But for the benefit of thousands of those who do not have the Handbook, some

timely information is in order.

The D. A. R. Insignia is a prized possession. Many have spent years and considerable money to prove their eligibility to our most worth-while organization. The Insignia should always be worn as an emblem, never as an ornament, and only on the left breast. One of our National Officers told me recently that in her travels over the country she had seen our Insignia worn in most every location on our members' costumes. It should never be used to pin articles of clothing. The official Insignia may be worn with or without the official ribbon. But the length of the ribbon must not exceed twelve inches. A second ribbon may be worn if necessary to accommodate all bars and service pins.

Pins worn on ribbons are to be worn with those denoting National Offices and Chairmanships at the top, then those denoting State Offices, then Chapter Offices, with the pin denoting the present office at the top of the ribbon. The prefix Ex or Past should be engraved on the pin after a member retires from that office. Ancestral bars are worn on the ribbon below the pins, with the official D. A. R. emblem attached to the bottom of the ribbon. Every member of our Society is entitled to an ancestral bar engraved with the name of the ancestor, through whose record she joined and as many supplemental bars as she has proven ancestors with service. Besides the official emblem, members may obtain a miniature emblem or a recognition pin. Regulations for the wearing of these are the same as for the official emblem, always over the left breast.

Many National, State and Chapter pins are manufactured by our official jeweler, J. E. Caldwell and Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Pins are ordered only through this concern. The jeweler secures the necessary permit from our National Headquarters. The Insignia may be worn on occasions other than D. A. R. activities and this practice often leads to new acquaintances and lasting friendships.

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The Insignia proclaims membership. Resigned or dropped members are not entitled to wear the Insignia. The Handbook lists ways of disposal of the Insignia of such members as well as the disposal of Insignia of deceased members.

Recently the National Board authorized pins denoting twenty-five and fifty year membership in our Society. The Handbook lists most of the available pins, and a post card to our jeweler will bring

illustrations and price lists.

The official ribbon over the right shouder and fastened together over the lower left side of the body, may be worn only by National Officers, Past National Officers, State Regents and Past State Regents. All of our members have no doubt seen these ribbons in varying widths at D. A. R. events. The colors of the ribbons of the past officers are reversed from those of the present. These ribbons are to be worn only during activities of the Society, never on the street or in other public places. This official ribbon should not be used for decorative purposes. A gauze ribbon in the official colors may be used for tying flowers, for ornamenting wreaths and other articles used for official occasions.

In printing, the use of our Insignia is limited to Year Books, stationery, programs, and other uses required by the work of our Society. It is never to be used for commercial purposes. On all printing, the Insignia should always have the place of honor-either at the top center or at the upper left hand corner.

(Continued on page 270)

The Sixty-fourth Continental Congress

By Mrs. Joseph Barnett Paul

National Chairman Congress Program Committee

THE Sixty-fourth Continental Congress will open Monday evening, April 18th, in the handsome, newly-decorated Constitution Hall. The presidents of leading patriotic organizations will be seated on the platform as guests of the Society. At half-past eight the procession enters, marching through double lines of pages formed along the aisles. The dramatic entrance of the President General is marked as she reaches the center of the hall and the great Flag of the United States of America is released from above. Those attending their first Continental Congress never forget this moment, and for all it is a breathtaking sight.

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The President General has selected as the theme, "Foster True Patriotism," and the keynote of the Congress will be given in her address on opening night.

The President of the United States and Mrs. Eisenhower have graciously accepted our invitation to honor us by visiting one of our meetings.

Addresses will be given by recognized authorities on subjects on which they have much knowledge and experience. Celebrated soloists and varied musical programs will entertain the members. The bands of the Army, Navy, Marines and Air Force will lend brilliance to the sessions

In addition to the regular business of the Congress with the hearing of reports and plans for the year ahead, a general revision of the Bylaws of the National Society will be offered for consideration. These proposed revisions were discussed with the State Regents at the October Meeting of the National Board, and copies have been mailed to each Chapter Regent to enable all delegates to give them full consideration before coming to Washington. A special meeting will be held in Constitution Hall on Tuesday afternoon from two-thirty to four o'clock, where the Chairman and members of the Bylaws

Committee and the National Parliamentarian will be prepared to answer questions and discuss the proposed revisions. Any member will be welcome and no tickets of admission will be needed. It is earnestly requested that members raise their questions at this Tuesday afternoon meeting, so all will be informed and prepared to vote intelligently and with dispatch, when the proposed revisions are presented for consideration at the Wednesday and Thursday morning sessions.

The White House will be open to members of the Society on Tuesday afternoon from three until four-thirty o'clock. No tickets will be issued. Members will be admitted at the East Gate by showing a D. A. R. insignia pin or a Congress badge. All members are cordially invited to enjoy this tour of the President's Mansion.

On Monday evening at seven o'clock there will be a dinner for gentlemen only, in the Jefferson Room of the Mayflower Hotel. Dress will be informal. Reservations, accompanied by check for \$5.50 each, should be sent to Mr. Grahame Smallwood, 1026 17th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

The National Defense Meeting will be on Tuesday evening, with distinguished speakers appearing on the program. The reports of the State Regents will be presented on Wednesday evening. An interesting program is being arranged for the Thursday evening meeting.

If the hearing of reports and consideration of the Bylaws revisions cannot be concluded on Friday morning, it will be necessary to hold a Friday afternoon session. With the hope that the newly-elected officers can be installed on Friday morning and the Congress adjourned by mid-day, arrangements have been made to hold the President General's Reception in Constitution Hall on Friday afternoon from three to half-past four o'clock. The National Officers will be in the receiving line on the platform, and the State Regents may receive informally in their respective state boxes. All members and their guests are invited to this reception.

This Sixty-fourth Continental Congress will close with the festive Annual Banquet on Friday evening at half-past seven at

the Mayflower Hotel.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE 64th Continental Congress

Thursday, April 14-Executive Committee meet-

Saturday, April 16-Meeting of National Board

of Management, 9:30 a.m. Sunday, April 17—Memorial Service, 2:30 p.m. Congress, 8:30 p.m.

Tuesday, April 19—Reports of National Officers, 9:00 a.m. Monday, April 18-Opening of 64th Continental

Revision of ByLaws Committee meeting open to all members for discussion of proposed revision, in Constitution Hall, 2:30-4:00 p.m.

Tour of the White House, 3 to 4:30 p.m.

National Defense meeting, 8:30 p.m.

Pages' Dance, 10 p.m.—Mayflower Hotel.

Wednesday, April 20—Reports and Revision of

ByLaws, 9:00 a.m. Reports, 2 p.m. Reports of State Regents, 7:30 p.m.

Nominations.

Thursday, April 21—Voting, 8 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. Reports and Revision of ByLaws, 9:00 a.m. Reports, 2 p.m.

Program and report of the Tellers, 8:30 p.m. Friday, April 22-Reports. Installation of newlyelected officers.

Adjournment of the Congress.

President General's Reception, 3 to 4:30 p.m. Banquet, 7:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel. Saturday, April 23—Meeting of National Board of

Management, 9:30 a.m.

Special Meetings

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

AMERICAN INDIANS: Breakfast, Wednesday, April 20, 7:30 a.m. Washington Hotel, Washington Room. Advance res.: Mrs. J. M. Bradley, Sherman Institute, Riverside, California. Res.: April 18-20 in 18th Street corridor of Constitu-

AMERICAN RED CROSS: Meeting, Tuesday, April 19, 3 p.m. in Assembly Room, American Red Cross Building, 17th & D Streets, N. W. AMERICANISM & D. A. R. MANUAL FOR

CITIZENSHIP: Program and tea, Monday, April 18, 2 p.m., Americanization School, 19th & California Streets, N. W.

APPROVED SCHOOLS: Luncheon, Monday, April 18, 12 noon, Mayflower Hotel, Williamsburg Room. Res.: Send check with reservation to: Mrs. A. J. Cooper, 6600 Kennedy Dr., Chevy Chase 15, Md. No tickets will be mailed. Pick

up your ticket at door. \$3,85. CONSERVATION: Meeting, 19, 10 a.m., National Officers Club Room. CREDENTIALS: Meeting, Friday, April 15,

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10 a.m., O'Byrne Room.
D. A. R. MAGAZINE: Meeting, Monday, April

18, 11 a.m., Wisconsin Room.
D. A. R. GOOD CITIZENS: Meeting, Monday,

April 18, 10 a.m., Indiana Room.
GENEALOGICAL RECORDS: & LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 9 a.m., National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, 2nd floor. Members invited to National Archives at 11 a.m. Monday, April 18, to hear Dr. W. C. Grover, Archivist of the United States.

HONOR ROLL: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10:30 a.m., National Officers' Club Room.
JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10:30 a.m., Red Cross Building, Executive Committee Room, 17th & D Sts., N. W., 2nd floor. Breakfast, Wednesday, April 20, 7:30 a.m., Willard Hotel, Congressional Room, \$2.75. Res.: Miss Mary Glenn Newell, 408 East

Columbia Street, Falls Church, Virginia.

JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP: Meeting, Tuesday, April 19, 8:15 a.m., Red Cross Building, Executive Committee Room, 17th & D Sts., N. W., 2nd floor. Dinner, Sunday, April 17, 5 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Williamsburg Room, Res.: for dinner—Mrs. R. M. DeShazo, 3517 N. Nottingham Arlington, Virginia. Price \$5.75.

MEMBERSHIP: Meeting, Thursday, April 21, 8:30 a.m., National Board Room, Memorial Con-tinental Hall, 2nd floor. Speakers: Mrs. J. DeFor-

est Richards and Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke.
MOTION PICTURE: Joint breakfast of Radio & Television, Program & Advancement of American Music Committees on Tuesday, April 19, 7:30 a.m., Statler Hotel, South American Room. Res.: Mrs. F. A. Burt, 105 Stedman St., Brookline

46, Mass., before April 1, 1955. NATIONAL DEFENSE: Meeting, April 18, 2:30 p.m., National Officers Club Room.

PRESS RELATIONS: Meeting, Wednesday, April 20, 8:15 a.m., National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, 2nd floor.

PROGRAM: Joint breakfast of Motion Picture, Radio & Television & Advancement of American Music Committees on Tuesday, April 19, 7:30 a.m., Statler Hotel, South American Room. Also, meetings, Monday, April 18, 1 p.m. and Thursday, April 21, 7:30 a.m., Red Cross Building, Assembly Room, 17th & D Sts., N. W., 2nd floor. Res.: Mrs. V. W. Koch, 1009 Oakland Ave., Janeswille, Wisconsin by April 1, 1955. Price 22,00 lle, Wisconsin by April 1, 1955. Price \$3.00.
ADVANCEMENT OF AMERICAN MUSIC:

Joint breakfast of Program, Motion Picture, Ra-dio & Television Committees on Tuesday, April 19, 7:30 a.m., Statler Hotel, South American Room. Res.: Mrs. V. W. Koch, 1009 Oakland Ave., Janesville, Wisconsin.

CONGRESS BANQUET

The Congress Banquet will be held Friday night, April 22, at the May-flower Hotel. Reservations at \$7 each should be sent as soon as possible to Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Chairman, 209 Witherspoon Road, Baltimore 12,

RADIO & TELEVISION: Joint breakfast of Advancement of American Music, Program, Motion Picture Committees on Tuesday, April 19, 7:30 a.m., Statler Hotel, South American Room. Res.: Mrs. V. W. Koch, 1009 Oakland Avenue, Janesville, Wisconsin. Meeting, Wednesday, April

RESOLUTIONS: Meetings — Sub-Committee, Wednesday, April 13, 9:30 a.m., National Officers Club Board Room; Full Committee meetings, Thursday & Friday, April 14 & 15, 9:30 a.m., Assembly Room; Saturday, April 16 through Congress week, all day, National Officers' Club Board

TRANSPORTATION: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10 a.m., Assembly Room.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

CHAPLAIN GENERAL: Breakfast, Sunday, April 17, 8:30 a.m. Mayflower Hotel. Res.: Before April 1 from Mrs. F. G. Dykstra, 471 West Hildale Avenue, Detroit 3, Michigan.
HISTORIAN GENERAL: Meeting, Monday,

April 18, 9:30 a.m., Archives Room. LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Joint meeting with Genealogical Records Committee, Monday, April 18, 9 a.m., National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, 2nd floor. Members of both Committees invited to National Archives at 11 a.m. to hear Dr. W. C. Grover, Archivist of the United

ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL: Meeting, Thursday, April 21, 8:15 a.m., Assembly

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REGISTRAR GENERAL: Meeting, Tuesday, April 19, 8 a.m., Catalogue Room of Registrar General's office.

TREASURER GENERAL: Meeting, Wednesday, April 20, 8 a.m., Assembly Room.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

HOSPITALITY: Meetings, Saturday & Monday, April 16 & 18, 10:30 a.m., President General's Reception Room.

HOUSE: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 9 a.m.,

Constitution Hall.

MARSHALL: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 9:30 a.m., President General's Reception Room. Dinner,

a.m., President General's Reception Room. Dinner, Sunday, April 17, 6 p.m., Shoreham Hotel, Pal-ladian Room. Res.: Mrs. Frank R. Heller, 4606 Norwood Drive, Chevy Chase 15, Maryland. PAGES: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 1 p.m., Constitution Hall platform. Meeting & registra-tion, Pages' Room, 10:30 to 12:30 Monday,

April 18.

HOUSING INFORMATION

Members wishing to attend Continental Congress and not being able to obtain hotel reservations in Washington should contact Miss Mildred C. Sherman, Chairman of the Congress Housing Information Committee, 1319 Gallatin St., N. W., Washington 11, D. C. Reservations must be made by the members themselves directly with the hotels, but Miss Sherman's Committee can send information as to where rooms are available.

PLATFORM: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 11:30 a.m., Constitution Hall platform.
PRESIDENT GENERAL'S RECEPTION

ROOM: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 3 p.m. President General's Reception Room. TELLERS: Meeting, Tuesday, April 19, 1954,

10 a.m., Indiana Room.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

APPROVED SCHOOLS SURVEY: Breakfast & meeting, Monday, April 18, 8 a.m., Dupont-Plaza Hotel, Dining Room. NATIONAL CHAIRMEN'S ASSOCIATION:

Meeting, Friday, April 15, 4 p.m., Indiana Room.

STATE MEETINGS

ALABAMA: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10 a.m., Red Cross Building, 17th & D Sts., Assembly Room, 2nd floor. Dinner, Tuesday, April 19, 6 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room.

Res.: Until noon, April 19, in Alabama Room, or From Mrs. John T. Clarke, Washington Hotel.
ARKANSAS: Breakfast, Wednesday, April 20, 7:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, North Room. Res.: Mrs. M. S. Berbiers, 502 East Johnson, Osceola,

Arkansas

CALIFORNIA: Meeting, California Room, Monday, April 18, 10 to 1. Dinner, Sunday, April 17, 7 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room. Res.: Mrs. C. L. Metz, 8212 Melody Lane, Riverside, California.

COLORADO: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 3:30 p.m., Colorado Room. Dinner, Tuesday, April 19, 6 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, North Room. Colorado Delegation invited to Buffet Supper, Sunday, April 17 at Mrs. Elizabeth Cox's home, 4411 Fairfax Rd., McLean, Va. Meet after Memorial Service at Founders Memorial.

CONNECTICUT: Dinner, Tuesday, April 19, 6 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room. Res.: Mrs. Max Caplan, 28 Hayes St., Meriden, Connecticut.

Price, \$5.60.

DELAWARE: Meeting, Tuesday, April 19, 4 p.m., Delaware Room.

FLORIDA: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 12:45

p.m., Willard Hotel, Congressional Room. GEORGIA: Meeting, Georgia Room, Tuesday, April 19, 12:30 p.m. Dinner, Tuesday, April 19, 6 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room. Res.: Mrs. J. F. Thigpen, 100 Briarcliffe Circle, N. E., Atlanta, Ga., or Mrs. H. I. Tuthill, 26 E. 31st. St., Savannah, Ga., after March 1.

> PATRONIZE 1955 SNACK BAR Breakfast—7:30 to 9:30 Snack Bar—10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Lower Level—Constitution Hall

Luncheon—11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Banquet Hall—Third Floor Memorial Continental Hall

Served under direction of B & B Catering Company 6303 Georgia Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C.

ILLINOIS: Buffet Supper, Sunday, April 17, 7 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Ballroom. Res.: Mrs. Wm. Small, 5528 S. Hyde Pk. Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA: Tea, Monday, April 18, 3 to 5 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room. Res.: Mrs. Harry H. Wolf, 414 Riverside Drive, Munsey, Indiana.

KANSAS: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 12:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, North Room. Res.: Mrs. A. L. Comstock, 4215 West 17th Street, Topeka, Kansas.

KENTUCKY: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10 a.m., Kentucky Room. Luncheon, Wednesday, April 20, 12:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East April 20, 12:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room. Res.: Mrs. St. T. Davis, Moundale Avenue, Winchester, Ky. Tickets, \$3.65.

LOUISIANA: Meeting, Louisiana Room, Monday, April 18, 11 a.m. Breakfast, Tuesday, April 19, 7:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, North Room. Res.: Louisiana Room, Monday, April 18.

MAINE: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 9:30 a.m., Maine Room. Breakfast, Wednesday, April 20, 7:30 a.m., Washington Hotel. Res.: Mrs. Ezra B. White, 7 Elm Terrace, Waterville, Maine.

MARYLAND: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 1 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room. Res.: Mrs. E. Lovett, 6105 Kennedy Dr., Chevy Chase 15, Md. Price, \$4.00.

MASSACHUSETTS: Tea, Wednesday, April 20, 4 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room. Res.: Mrs. R. C. Sackett, 23 Harvard St., Springfield, Mass

MINNESOTA: Dinner, Sunday, April 17, 7 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, North Room. Res.: Miss Jennie Hiscock, 715 13th Avenue, S. E., Minne-

Jenne Hacket, 12 apolis 14, Minn., or at door.

MISSISSIPPI: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 12:30 p.m., Statler Hotel, Federal Room. Res.:

Mrs. L. E. Mayfield, 3200 16th St., N. W., D. C. 10.

MISSOURI: Meeting, Missouri Room, Monday, April 18, 3 to 4 p.m. Luncheon, Monday, April 18, 1 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, North Room. Res.: Mrs. Walter E. Diggs, 38 Briarcliff, St. Louis 24, Mo., after March 1.

NEBRASKA: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 12 noon, Mayflower Hotel, Room 260. Res.: Mrs. H. L. Blackledge, 2624 Central Avenue, Kearney, Nebraska.

NEW JERSEY: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 12:30 p.m., Shoreham Hotel, West Ballroom. Res.: Mrs. Rudolph L. Novak, 11 Park Street, Bloomfield, N. J., before April 10. New Jersey Room, April 18, before 4 p.m.

NEW YORK: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 2:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Ballroom, \$5.00 each. Res.: Send check with stamped, self-addressed envelope to Mrs. John W. Finger, 960 Park Avenue, New York 28, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA: Meeting, Wednesday, April 20, 2:30 p.m., North Carolina Room. Tea, Wednesday, April 20, 4 to 5:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Williamsburg Room. Res.: Miss Martha Doughton, 1203 Briarcliff Rd., Greensboro, N. C.

OHIO: Open House, April 18-22, 10 to 4, Ohio Room. Luncheon, Thursday, April 21, 12:15 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room. Res.: Mrs. S. L. Houghton, 829 Homewood Drive, Painesville,

OKLAHOMA: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10:30 a.m., to 11:30 a.m., Oklahoma Kitchen.

Luncheon, Wednesday, April 20, 12:30 p.m., May-flower Hotel, Pan American Room. Tickets at

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OREGON: Meeting, Oregon Box, Tuesday, April 19, 12 noon.

PENNSYLVANIA, Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 12:30 p.m., Shoreham Hotel, Blue Room.

RHODE ISLAND: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10 a.m. Dinner, Tuesday, April 19, 5:45 p.m., Washington Hotel, District Room. Res.: At Rhode Island meeting in Rhode Island Room, Monday, April 18.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 1 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room. Res.: Miss Lola Wilson, Tamassee D. A. R. School, Tamassee, South Carolina.

Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10:30 a.m., South Carolina Room.

TENNESSEE: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 9 to 11 a.m., Tennessee Room. Tea, Tuesday, April 19, 5 to 7 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Williamsburg Room. Res.: Tennessee Room—9 to 11 a.m.

TEXAS: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 11 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Room 260. Tea, Monday, April 18, 4 to 6 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room. Res.: Mrs. F. Irwin, Box 62A, Rt. 1, Corpus Christi, Texas.

VERMONT: Luncheon, Monday, April 18, 1 p.m,, Willard Hotel, Cabinet Room.

VIRGINIA: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10 to 4, in Virginia Room. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 1 p.m., Willard Hotel, South Ballroom. Res.: Virginia Room, Monday, April 18, 10 to 4.

WASHINGTON: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 1 p.m., Kennedy Warren Hotel, North Lounge. Res.: Mrs. W. S. Walker, Kennedy-Warren Hotel. Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

WEST VIRGINIA: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 1 p.m., Sheraton-Carlton Hotel, Carlton Room. Res.: Mrs. E. Phillips, Washington Farms, Wheeling, West Virginia, or West Virginia Box, Monday, April 18, 10 to 12.

WISCONSIN: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 9:30 a.m., Wisconsin Room. At home, Friday, April 22, after Banquet, Mayflower Hotel, Wisconsin Headquarters.

UNIT OVERSEAS: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 18, 12:45 p.m., Kennedy-Warren Hotel. Res.: Before April 15 to: Mrs. N. T. Johnson, 4602 Van Ness Street, Washington 16, D. C.

S.A.R. RECEPTION

Mr. Milton M. Lory, President General, and the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution invite all D.A.R. National Board members and Honorary National Officers to a reception at 9 o'clock Saturday night, April 16, at the S.A.R. Headquarters, 1227 16th St., N.W., Washington.

1955 C. A. R. CONVENTION

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1955—National Board Meeting—9 a.m., National Officers' Club Room, North Wing, Constitution Hall, 2nd floor.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1955-State Presidents'

Forum—2:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel. ANNUAL CONVENTION—Saturday, April 23, 1955, Mayflower Hotel. Sunday, April 24, 1955, Pilgrimage.

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Understanding Resolutions

BY SARAH CORBIN ROBERT

THE feature of State Conferences, regarding which there is the greatest misunderstanding and misinformation, is Resolutions.

Conference resolutions in many State yearbooks justify this broad assertion, but the situation by no means relates only to this Society. The convention proceedings of many groups reveal that this same misunderstanding stubbornly persists among both men's and women's organizations and that, whatever may be the purpose of a block of resolutions as a scheduled feature of a convention, in a majority of cases, they fail to achieve it.

Some months ago the president of clubs in an area covering several States, asked me to help a committee "shape up some resolutions for the annual convention." To find out what was expected, I inquired, "What resolutions do you have in mind?"

"Don't you think about four would be enough, or would six be better?" replied this executive of a large corporation.

Instead of answering, I asked the question, "Why do you have resolutions?"

"Well," she said, "I suppose just because it's the thing to do."

Unfortunately, too many convention resolutions seem to echo this idea of "What the well-dressed convention should wear." They appear to be "the thing to do" rather than to serve a vital purpose.

To restore the resolution to its rightful use, one must know. What is a resolution? Robert's Rules of Order Revised, page 34, states: "When a main motion is of such importance or length as to be in writing, it is usually written in the form of a resolution; that is, beginning with the words, 'Resolved', That . . . If the word 'Resolved' were replaced by the words 'I move,' the resolution would become a motion. A resolution is always a main motion."

In other words, a resolution is a main motion clothed in formal dress to fit a significant occasion. For example, if a State Conference is authorizing the purchase of a State Headquarters, it would be inappropriate to say, "I move that we buy Lark House." The importance of the transaction and its significance to the organization demands the formal wording, "Resolved, That The Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of..... (or whatever the official name of the State organization may be) purchase the eighteenth century inn, Lark House, for the official headquarters of the organization, at the stated cost of \$30,000."

The quotation from R. R. O. R. establishes the resolution as an instrument for doing the same kinds of work as the simple main motion. There can therefore be no more justification for planning six resolutions for a well-rounded conference than for saying in advance of an average meeting, "In this meeting let's have six motions." Have what are needed. If few are indicated for a particular conference, accept that fact without hesitancy.

The quotation also disposes of a number of current misunderstandings regarding the nature of a resolution. Among the erroneous opinions discovered within our own Society and elsewhere are these: that only opinion or desire of an assembly may be expressed by a resolution and that action must be proposed by a motion; that a resolution is used when addressing those outside of the Society but that the motion is the proper means of addressing those within it; that only questions of policy or those of a continuing nature may be offered by a resolution; and that a resolution must contain full details to justify the proposal.

Among the chief purposes that determine what resolutions should come before a State Conference are these: to authorize action, to establish policy, to re-survey existing policy and coordinate it in a program to meet current conditions, to promote support on a State level of the projects and policies adopted by the National Society, and to inform the public within the State of the efforts and accomplishments of the State organization. From their number it is obvious that not all of these purposes can be furthered in every

Conference. The first problem therefore, is to choose what subjects are to be em-

phasized in any one year.

The measure of success will depend largely upon the character of the Resolutions Committee. Its duties demand clear thinking, impartial judgment, a knowledge of the history and traditions of the National Society as well as of the State, straightforward and logical writers rather than literary geniuses, and patience and tact in every member of the committee. Coupled with these there must be a willingness to work long in advance. Resolutions hastily drawn the night before the Conference are apt to be spotty in their appeal and to lack both the pungency and coordination that careful planning makes possible.

How does the work proceed? The problems will differ in every State but the Resolutions Committee will find some help

in the following suggestions.

Each Continental Congress adopts many resolutions in establishing policies for all departments, Chapters and States. The highest mission of your committee may be in the choice of the few—or sometimes of the one—to be stressed by a resolution within your State. It may be distinctly unwise to jeopardize a movement of paramount importance by promoting at the same time projects good in themselves, but likely to divert effort from the greater need.

For example, in a year when your State needs the support of all its citizens in carrying through the State Legislature a program to correct teacher shortages, overcrowding and undesirable working conditions in the public schools, your State Conference may find it advisable, in accordance with the second object of the National Society, to concentrate upon one educational resolution designed to throw the whole effort of the Chapters temporarily toward the adoption of this program. Other good projects are not likely to lose anything by this method because in a year of one major issue, lesser programs must often be delayed.

If you wish to apply features of the national policy and program within your State, let your resolution make clear exactly how that policy applies locally. The public is interested in what affects itself. This is a far better plan than merely to record support of the policy.

In general, avoid resolutions that merely affirm your loyalty to the National Society. You are a component part of the National Society. Your record of service in promoting its objects is ample evidence of your loyalty as a State organization.

And now a few words as to the form

of your resolutions!

Write them with the fewest words possible consistent with clear understanding. Be sure that the resolution has a point and that the point is sharp enough to drive the idea home. I have before me, as I write, the printed resolution of a State branch of a national society-happily not our own-from which I quote, because of the wide divergencies, prejudices, antagonisms, distrusts and misconceptions attendant upon the existing differences of race, custom, creed, religion, speech, economic aim, interest, and need, political concept, ideal, ideology and ambition; and because also, of " The obvious lesson here is, Do not "overdo" your resolutions. The men for whom they are intended are overburdened with work and responsibility. A resolution whose intent can not be quickly grasped must often be cast aside without reading.

Make the subject of your resolution known near its beginning. One Conference resolution contained a long preamble and eight lines of the body of the resolution before even mentioning its subject, Flag

legislation.

Slant your resolutions toward the persons for whom they are intended. For example, in a resolution to be sent to the State Legislature or the State Board of Education it is ridiculous to include a detailed list of facts upon education within the State which the State Board of Education—the source of your own information—has already submitted in a report to the legislature.

It is safe to say that the greatest single advance in sharpening the power of resolutions would come through eliminating all preambles. The privilege of briefly stating the occasion of a resolution in a preamble has been so abused through endless long "Whereases" as to weaken or even to destroy all effectiveness of a resolution. Our own yearbooks offer dozens of such ex-

(Continued on page 356)

National Defense

By MARGUERITE C. (Mrs. JAMES B.) PATTON
National Chairman

AND FRANCES B. (Mrs. James C.) Lucas

Executive Secretary

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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IT IS not too early for Chapters to start formulating plans for a community celebration of the 4th of July. The ones of us who are old enough remember the patriotic fervor with which the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated in earlier years.

In some communities and cities there are parades on United Nations Day. Why do we not put the patriotism for our own country first and have a parade and all that goes with it on the 4th of July? That could be recognized as our United States Day. Our spirit of nationalism must NOT be destroyed.

To abandon such traditional Americanisms as the Fourth of July celebration is indeed a cause for celebration among the enemies of our country.

It has been brought to our attention that in Baltimore, Md., the birthplace of the "Star-Spangled Banner" officials neglected last year to put out a single U.S. flag on any official building. On the City Hall were displayed the Civil Defense banner and the pennant of the Orioles, the American League baseball club. Did YOU take notice of what happened in your community?

At the State Capitol in Connecticut on Monday, July 5, 1954, by invitation of John Lodge, Governor, the Connecticut Daughters of the D.A.R. were given the honor of arranging and conducting the exercises commemorating Independence Day. The program was broadcast.

If Chapters or States which sponsor an old-fashioned 4th of July program this year will send me personally either a clipping or program concerning it, they will be recognized in the D.A.R. MAGAZINE.

FREE ENTERPRISE

One of the underlying principles for the success and progress of our country has

been Free Enterprise, the right to own and operate one's own business, whether it be a large or small business.

Since the beginning of our nation it has always been more or less taken for granted that every citizen could choose his own work and from his work or business he was entitled to keep a fair share of the profits for himself.

Until a few years ago there were few people in this nation who ever questioned either the efficiency of our free enterprise system or the wisdom of it.

During the depression years of the early 1930's, a new trend of thought started to become popular. In those difficult days some people welcomed any new ideas or thoughts which promised relief from hard times.

So the advocates of socialism found fertile ground for their argument that Free Enterprise should no longer be followed. Some college economic professors advocated more of socialism for our country and their teachings did much to influence the younger generation.

During these years the Federal government began to make ever stricter regulations governing wages, hours of work, interstate commerce and numerous other items. In the meantime the socialistic thinkers continued their efforts to turn public sentiment against capitalism with the argument that the workers and the common man would be better off under a system of state control of all business enterprises.

A portion of the infamous and secret Communist Oath reads in part: "I pledge myself to rally the masses to defend the Soviet Union, the land of victorious socialism, I pledge myself at all times a vigilant and firm defender of the Leninist Line of the party, the only line that insures the triumph of Soviet Power in the United States."

As we read that oath, the Soviet Union

is called a land of socialism. Do we want the United States to become a "land of socialism," comparable to the Soviet Union?

Many years ago Lenin proclaimed: "The existence of the Soviet Republic side by side with imperialist states for a long time is unthinkable. One or the other must triumph in the end. And before that end supervenes, a series of frightful collisions between the Soviet Republic and the bour-

geois states will be inevitable.'

In the face of all we know and read concerning the Soviet state and IF we wish to retain our sovereign rights and freedoms it IS the responsibility of every citizen to see to it that our rights are NOT taken from us. Every member, every patriotic citizen should keep aware of Bills pending in our U.S. Congress and State Legislatures, read and understand them and make YOUR wishes known to your NATIONAL AND STATE representatives.

If the policies of your elected representatives in our Congress do not agree with your ideas of Americanism, you can use the ballot box to change your representa-

tives.

We must always remember that the next short step from Socialism IS Communism.

TOURS

We hear and read much concerning the value of bringing foreign young people to America as exchange students. Would it not be splendid if members or Chapters in a community urge that our own young Americans visit the hallowed places in our own country where American history has been made?

Spring vacations and during the summer is the time for such tours. These tours could originate in the schools or be sponsored by a local service club or by the

local Chamber of Commerce.

History has been made in every state and the history of one's own state should be studied as well as the history of our country. To read and study of such places is as it should be but the opportunity to see historical places makes a lasting impression on young people.

This country is under attack from abroad and from within. How can we preserve our nation if we do not know what we are preserving? Our youth must certainly know and understand the history of our nation. Good citizenship and the continuance of our ideals are not possible without our knowing the story of the beginnings of the United States as well as its development through the years. Our boys and girls are the future citizens of our country.

There will be no "isms" here if we will only make it our business to help our youth SEE the living story of our heritage.

What can or will YOU do toward having this come to pass with the young people in your community?

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

One of the harassing problems confronting the people of the U.S. with increasing acuteness is that of juvenile delinquency. Police and court records now show that 5 in 100 teen-agers get into trouble with the law, whereas only three out of 100 did so as recently as 1948. An increase of 40 per cent is a large one which somehow must be checked and lowered.

It has been reported that more than 1,000,000 juveniles tangled with the police last year, and nearly half of them passed

through the juvenile courts.

Among the causes advanced are slum environments, broken homes, working mothers and the modern theory of education that children must be permitted to exercise their free wills and whims and must not be hampered by restrictive measures.

Juvenile delinquency has been with us since the beginning of mankind, just as adult crime has been. The time is not in sight when either will disappear from the face of the earth. Nevertheless efforts must always be directed toward the goal of a moral society.

Lives are shaped from infancy on. The vital time is even before school age. Schools, churches and other agencies must do their part, but the most important time is in the

first few years of a life.

Parental attention, care, guidance and discipline—these, above all others, are the cure for juvenile delinquency.

Marguerite C. Patton

Excerpts from testimony of General Mark W. Clark, Part 21, August 10, 1954. (Write to your Senator for a free copy of "Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments," Part 21, Jenner Committee.) Mr. Carpenter (Chief Counsel, Committee): Did you propose training more South Korean troops? (Page 1693)

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General Clark: Yes, sir, almost from the day I got there. In fact, I discussed the question when I had a conference and a lunch alone with Mr. Frank Pace, Secretary of the Army at the time when I went over. Mr. Pace drew that subject to my attention and said, "You have my full support, and we ought to develop more indigenous forces." I felt exactly the same way, about not only the indigenous South Koreans but Chinese Nationalists, Chiang Kai-shek's forces, so when I got over there I had quite a study made. Of course, a study had already been made by General Ridgway. I brought it up to date from my point of view, discussed it with Van Fleet, got his recommendations, and we submitted a long-range plan to Washington, to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for the build-up of the South Korean Forces.

Mr. Carpenter: Was it authorized?
General Clark: I never heard from that plan. I never heard anything about it. I received no authority to go ahead until the question became a political issue with the release of Van Fleet's letter during the presidential campaign, and very shortly after that I got action immediately, authorizing me to start in on the build-up of the ROK forces.

Senator Jenner: How about Chiang Kaishek's forces? Did you get any authoriza-

tion for them?

General Clark: Yes sir, I asked for it on more than one occasion. One was before I ever got to Formosa and talked with Chiang Kai-shek, and again after I had seen him and he had offered me three of his best divisions with supporting air. I recommended that they be brought to Korea . . . my recommendations were never answered. . . .

Mr. Carpenter: General Clark, you state that the use of Chinese Nationalist troops, blockade of the Chinese coast, bombing the war potential of the Chinese Communists are normal measures taken against an enemy and would have resulted in

victory. (Page 1701)

General Clark: You are referring to the Korean war?

Mr. Carpenter: That is right. The bombing of their bases in Manchuria or North China, together with a blockade, do you think that would have speeded up and contributed to a victory on our part?

General Clark: Yes, I certainly do. Mr. Carpenter: Do you then believe

that the Russians would have entered the war?

General Clark: They might have but, in my opinion, I do not think that would have brought them into the war. I must again reiterate that I don't think you can drag them into a war except when they think the time and the place are right. I do not think it would have triggered World War III.

Senator Jenner: Many people favor our withdrawal from the United Nations. I would like to know what your opinion is in regard to that matter. (Page 1908)

General Clark: Well, sir, here goes another honest answer. I have not had much respect for the United Nations. I don't think it has contributed much to the world problem. I realize they have a beautiful building and they involve themselves in almost every conceivable kind of problem that affects the welfare of mankind, but nothing seems to happen. I believe to permit the Soviet Union to have its large number of spies and saboteurs over here, spawning in our country, is wrong, and I think the thing ought to be organized as a United Nations against the Soviet Union.

BRICKER AMENDMENT

Of the sixty members of the United Nations the United States is the only country where a treaty automatically becomes the "law of the land." Possibly under certain conditions this could be the case in Mexico and France—but in no

other country.

Taking Britain as an example, quite recently David M. Fyfe outlined British treaty procedure. Although Britain has no written constitution, Mr. Fyfe stated that his government has become so aware of the advisability of a legislative check on treaties that the invariable practice now is to submit all important such agreements to Parliament for approval, which takes the form of a statute permitting or forbidding the treaty to become effective. This action is similar to the American procedure of referring a treaty to our

Senate, where if two-thirds of the Senators "present concur" in the ratification of such a document, it becomes the law of the United States.

But there the similarity ends, for a treaty adopted by the British Parliament does not have the force of domestic law. It overrides no existing British domestic law, not even a municipal law. A treaty adopted by the British Parliament is binding on the government of Britain, not on the people or the courts.

Under the Constitution of the United States a treaty becomes the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding (Art. 6 paragraph 2). Therefore the municipalities are bound; judges in local courts are bound; states rights are destroyed and the independence of action of the United States could be abolished if a world government "convention" or treaty were adopted when two-thirds of the Senators present concur (Sec. 2, paragraph 2).

The Bricker amendment would protect American individual rights, states rights and the sovereignty of the United States, just as the other fifty-seven countries of the United Nations protect their national rights and the rights of their people from interference in domestic affairs.

Mr. Fyfe informed the American Bar Association that if a treaty is in conflict with domestic law the British government must persuade Parliament to pass legislation modifying British law. Otherwise no British court will give effect to a treaty if its terms conflict with the law of the

Forceful opposition to the Bricker amendment was sponsored by the proponents of some form of world government, who demand that the power of the executive be used to undermine the Constitution. The British (like other members of the United Nations-and we agree with them) are much more scrupulous in refusing to allow a treaty to encroach upon the rights of Britons or the British Empire.

Subversives, tyrants or world-government proponents never seize power. Lazy. uninformed, uncourageous or indoctrinated people give them this power.

FOREIGN AID

Senator George, who has served longer on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee than any of his colleagues, said, in a statement issued to the press, that "Western Europe is in a position where I do not believe it needs any further economic aid." He added that the Foreign Operations Administration under Harold Stassen should be abolished. A total of \$6,652,000,000 was made available from American taxes by the last Congress. Think it over-almost seven thousand million dollars which would indeed pay off quite a sum on the national debt of the United States. Foreign countries are now shipping everything from bicycles and automobiles, candy and cheese into the United States in competition with the private enterprise which pays our wages and contributes the money to aid these competitors in foreign business. If American money continues to pour into foreign enterprise, American business, which must furnish its own financing, will be destroyed by those who are financed by our taxes. The circle is vicious, indeed. Isn't it time that we "took care of our own?" Think it over.

BLESSINGS

And now may I wish you the five blessings: love of God, love of Sountry, devotion to family, an understanding heart and a sense of humor. These enable one to meet life with courage and fortitude, so all of these I wish for you, now and in all the years to come.

Frances B. Lucas

Dollars for Defense

Our Committee appreciates to the fullest extent the following contributions:

LA PUERTA DE ORO CHAPTER, Cal.— \$20.00.

NAMAQUA CHAPTER, Col.—\$1.00. UNCOMPAGHRE CHAPTER, Col.-\$1.00.

MAYAIMI CHAPTER, Fla.-\$10.00, in honor of Mrs. John H. Pace.

CARY COX CHAPTER, Fla.-\$3.00. BETTY WASHINGTON CHAPTER, Kan. -\$25.00.

(Continued on page 319)

The Quest for Reality in Motion Pictures

By Leila Shaw (Mrs. F. Allen) Burt National Chairman, Motion Picture Committee

L VER SINCE the day the first caveman drew on his wall his first crude pictures, recreating reality has been one of man's great dreams. In this quest motion pictures have been ever in the forefront. Inventive geniuses have spent years of effort to produce reality in these three elements of a successful modern film: (1) color effects of exceptional beauty; (2) Stereophonic Sound that will expand music to multiple loudspeakers and place the sound source where it should be in relation to the dramatic action; and (3) an approximation of natural vision to produce a sense of audience participation in the action of the film.

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Perhaps the first successful attempt to produce natural vision was in the stereoscopic (double image) photographs popular in the latter part of the Nineteenth Century. Viewed through a special pair of lenses, an almost perfect 3-dimensional picture was seen. This same idea has been revived recently in so-called "3-D Viewers." Some twenty years ago a motion picture engineer adapted the same method to motion pictures, furnishing the viewers with special glasses that produced the 3-D effect. Perhaps the idea was too revolutionary for that time, for 3-D movies disappeared until after World War II, when they were again launched with great fanfare.

This past decade has been a period of great inventive activity in the motion picture field. Out of it have come the greatest advances in improved visibility for movies that have yet been achieved. But the history of 3-D has been like that of a skyrocket—a spectacular rise and flash, and a dismal fall. Yet only last September, I was told in Hollywood: "Don't count 3-D out completely. Some genius may yet perfect a method of producing three-dimensional pictures without the aid of glasses." For it is eyestrain and the nuisance and expense of glasses that caused the downfall of 3-D movies.

Then came wide screen and Cinemascope. These proved a great improvement over ordinary motion pictures, but they were not the final word. This method avoids eyestrain, but lacks the audience participation that was secured by 3-D.

It was directly after World War II that Fred Waller set to work to perfect for commercial movies a method of securing viewer participation which had proved amazingly successful in training fighter pilots and air gunnery officers during the war. Out of the Waller Flexible Gunnery Trainer evolved Cinerama, by far the most realistic motion picture medium yet devised. Its handicap is the fact that a specially constructed and highly expensive curved screen, six times ordinary size, is required. Waller's hope is that he can eventually adapt Cinerama to every motion picture theatre.

Those who have been privileged to see Cinerama know what absolute realism has been achieved—"more real than nature itself," somebody has said. While Cinerama has presented such outstanding naturalness of vision in a very few theatres, the quest for natural vision for all theatres has gone on apace.

A year ago, in a New York theatre, the Tushinsky brothers, inventors of motion picture lenses, gave a demonstration of a film projected on a screen through their new "Superscope" lens. By their system, motion pictures filmed by normal cameras are converted into anamorphic (squeezed) positive prints. This achieves for any theatre the appearance of the new wide screen, retains all of the clarity, depth and brilliance to which audiences have become accustomed. This is the only system that fits the picture to any width of screen. The producer uses any camera he wishes in "shooting" the picture. The theatre owner adds a Superscope lens to his standard projector. The picture will be automatically fitted to his screen size.

While Superscope requires a special lens in the projector, Paramount's new "Vista-Vision" calls for special photographic equipment. Vista-Vision photographs a motion picture negative over two and one-half times the standard size. When this is reduced to the conventional 35mm. print, it then becomes a Vista-Vision positive ready for showing in any theatre. No special projector is needed, although the Tushinsky lens may be used.

During the last year or two the trend has been to large screens, and this innovation has posed the problems of fuzzy pictures and loss of theatre seating capacity. With VistaVision, as with Superscope, these factors are eliminated, and we have not only a wide picture of great sharpness and clarity, but added height. The picture on the screen is sharp from screen edge to screen edge; eyestrain is reduced, and every seat in the theatre is a good seat

from which to see the show.

VistaVision's first production is Irving Berlin's WHITE CHRISTMAS, starring Bing Crosby, Danny Kaye, Rosemary Clooney and Vera-Ellen. Cecil B. De-Mille has announced that he has selected VistaVision for his next picture, THE TEN COMMANDMENTS, as the system best adapted to theatres all over the world. This is important, when it is realized that a DeMille picture plays in more than

30,000 theatres world-wide.

In still another quest for reality, Michael Myerberg has produced Humperdinck's opera HANSEL AND GRETEL, using for characters large molded puppets which perform their roles through magnetic and mechanical controls. These puppets, or "kinemins," have character and appeal. They seem to move of their own volition and to reveal changes of expression on their soft, lifelike faces. When the picture opened in New York last November, a group of the kinemins was on exhibition in the theatre lobby. So realistic were those robots that children leaving the the-

atre paused and talked to them. Many of the youngsters were heard to exclaim: "They won't talk to me. I know they can talk if they want to, but they just won't."

talk if they want to, but they just won't."
PARENT'S MAGAZINE, in honoring
HANSEL AND GRETEL as the outstanding family "Movie-of-the-Month," said:
"The revolutionary technique of kinemins
will blaze the trail with a new, exciting
approach to the field of motion picture
entertainment . . . It is a 'must' for every-

body to see."

So the quest for reality in motion pictures goes on. Most of the studios are still using CinemaScope, while their research staffs look to the future for a system of natural vision with audience participation available for all theatres. At the same time Cinerama goes gaily along racking up new records. Starting with one theatre in September, 1952, in two years it had become nation-wide in over a dozen theatres; had been attended by nine million people, and grossed in excess of seventeen million dollars. And all this with no change of film in two full years.

Perhaps the most plausible reason for this success is found in the fact that Cinerama audiences feel that they are really a part of the show. This is illustrated by two anecdotes that Lowell

Thomas likes to tell:

Two fighter pilots back from Korea visited Cinerama. During the sequence in which the famous stunt pilot Paul Mantz flies between the sheer walls of Zion Canyon, one of the airmen whispered to his friend: "I can't take any more of this. I've got to get out of here." To which his pal rejoined: "You can't go now. If you do, you'll be killed."

A gentleman who was enjoying the show was bothered by a large hat worn by a woman seated in front of him. He touched her shoulder and asked politely if she would remove the hat. Said she: "I would if I could, but I can't. You see,

I'm in the picture."

D. A. R. Insignia

(Continued from page 258)

No printing whatever, should be placed above the Insignia.

While these are general rules, there may be questions arising from time to

time, and your National Chairman welcomes all your letters, and will answer them promptly. A short delay may be necessary occasionally while she confers with National Officers.

Best wishes to all, and my deep appreciation of your cooperation in the correct

use of our Insignia.

Polio "Poster Girl" 1955

By Mrs. Charles R. Curtiss

National Chairman, American Red Cross Committee

To the one that overcometh—there's a special sort of love and compassion stirred in the human heart by the courage and gallantry to overcome handicaps.

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And when the joyous spirit who soars above physical tragedy is a vivacious, winsome and lovable little five-year-old girl, the love she wins is beyond all words.

At least that was the experience of this writer when she met with open arms pretty Mary Kosloski, the five-year-old "Poster Girl" for the 1955 Infantile Paralysis Foundation March of Dimes Campaign.

Stricken with polio when she was only five months old, Mary has visited Warm Springs, Georgia, almost every three months of her five year span. In October 1953, she underwent surgery for a condition in one hip that was causing curvature of the spine. Without the aid of the Foundation, little Mary might well be helplessly tied to a wheel chair. Instead, she now romps and plays with other children in a normal childhood of happiness and zest.

Is it to be wondered that, as little Mary looks up from her deep blue eyes, our hearts are filled not only with love for her and all the other victims of polio, but also with profound thanksgiving to the dedicated men and women whose professional knowledge and skill brings such life and hope into the world.

Polio cases cannot be budgeted. Each case presents its own individual problems and whereas one case may need the expenditure of a few dollars, another may run into the thousands. Then too, an epidemic situation must always be kept in mind and the Foundation tries to be prepared through the funds made available from the March of Dimes for just such emergencies.

The fight against polio is being won. Polio prevention is a growing reality and the 3,100 chapters throughout the country will continue to build new lives for the stricken. All polio patients who need help are eligible for March of Dimes financial aid, in whole or in part, without



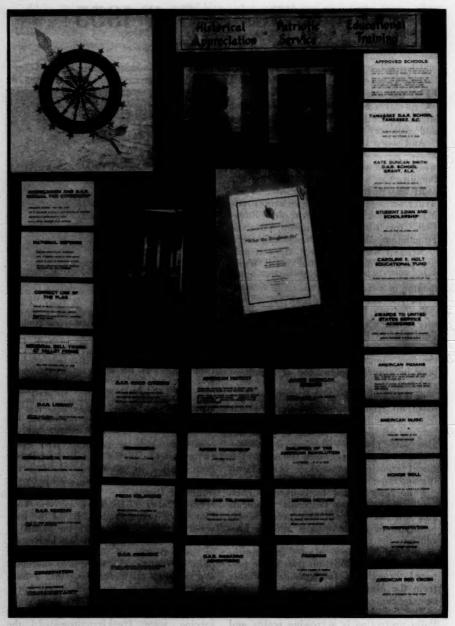
Mary Kosloski, five, March of Dimes Poster Girl, meets Mrs. Charles R. Curtiss, Chairman, American Red Cross Committee of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, who represented our Society at the N. F. I. P. meeting during November in New York City. Mary represents the many thousands of polio victims aided by the March of Dimes during 1954. She was stricken with polio at the age of five months and has never taken a step without the aid of crutches and braces provided by the March of Dimes. There is now hope that she may eventually discard one of her braces. The MOD is slated nationwide for January 3-31.

regard for race or religion. And every victim stricken in the past five years has been helped in some way through the services and facilities made possible by the March of Dimes.

On October 17-18, 1954, in New York City, Dr. Thomas Francis, Jr., of the University of Michigan, spoke on behalf of the large staff engaged at the University in the evaluation of the Salk vaccine for polio prevention. This work is so enormous and complex an undertaking that a final report cannot be expected until April, 1955, or later.

The promise and the limitations of the vaccine were frankly presented; the promise encouraging and hopeful; the limitations, not to be predicted, but a hazard not to be denied. The group was composed of leaders from over sixty Na-

(Continued on page 330)



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EXHIBITS OF D.A.R. PREPARED FOR FREEDOMS FOUNDATION

This first of the four illustrations for this D.A.R. report, prepared for Freedoms Foundation, gives a general view of varied D.A.R. work for "Home and Country."

Partial Record of the Past Year

National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution November 1, 1953-November 1, 1954

MEMBERSHIP, as of Nov. 1, 1954-178,119. Net Gain for the year-4,063. CHAPTERS, as of Nov. 1, 1954-2,763. Net Gain for the year-11.

HEADQUARTERS, N. S. D. A. R., Washington, D. C. Renovations costing approximately around \$75,000 made during Summer of 1954 in Constitution Hall, largest auditorium in the Nation's Capital, owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution along with two other large, adjoining buildings valued at \$7,500,000.

HISTORICAL APPRECIATION

HISTORICAL PROJECTS-1,645 History medals; 1,857 gifts; \$665 in cash and 500 Certificates of Award for highest grades for school students studying American History. 503 medals-430 gifts-\$160 in cash and several Savings Bonds for best historical essays. 213 prizes for historical scrapbooks; 31 prizes for historical maps and 79 for original historical playlets. 16,641 historical programs by school pupils. 1,883 members checked history textbooks. 189 graves of Revolutionary soldiers-29 graves of wives and daughters—803 graves of members marked. 174 historic spots marked. 86 historical 1,500 historical restorations completed. documents and manuscripts displayed in National Society's Archives Room. 27,000 children taken by D. A. R. members on historical tours.

MEMORIAL BELL TOWER AT VAL-LEY FORGE—Erected 1950-53 by National Society at cost of about \$500,000. During 1954 a Rose Window depicting George Washington kneeling in prayer at Valley Forge was installed; electrification of the carillon was authorized; a statue of George Washington and an historical Bas Relief are now being completed for the tower.

D. A. R. MUSEUM-Many valuable relics, antedating 1830, added to the 6,000 priceless relics in the Museum, including a 175-piece Douglass Collection. Also added was a painting, "The Battle of Bennington," by Grandma Moses, D. A. R. Member. Among other outstanding gifts during the year was a valuable collection of letters written by Signers of the Federal Constitution and other members of the Federal Convention.

STATE ROOMS-Many valuable improvements for 28 State Rooms, each a museum room of Colonial or Revolution-

ary period.

D. A. R. LIBRARY-703 books-239 pamphlets-86 manuscripts added during year to Library, which now ranks as one of the three best genealogical libraries in the country, with more than 42,000 genealogical volumes and 12,000 manuscripts.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS—42,092 pages compiled sent to D. A. R. Head-

quarters.

PATRIOTIC SERVICE

GOOD CITIZENSHIP MEDALS— For boys and girls-3,908.

AWARDS OF MERIT-To adults for

patriotic service—277.

NATIONAL DEFENSE-1,724 Chapters had five minutes of National Defense at each meeting. 1,399 Chapters devoted at least one entire program to National Defense. Information on National Defense topics sent out monthly to all Chapters. Monthly articles on National Defense in D. A. R. Magazine and Press Digest. Hundreds of patriotic pamphlets distributed.

CORRECT USE OF THE FLAG-14,131 United States Flags given. 26,477 Flag

Codes distributed.

AMERICANISM—\$13,341.47 for Americanism projects. Americanization School at Washington, started years ago by the D. A. R., aided substantially during the past year, also other such Americanization schools. Much wholesome, constructive work for prevention of juvenile delinguency.

D. A. R. MANUAL FOR CITIZENSHIP -63,641 distributed during year. Now printed in four languages - English, French, German, Spanish; formerly in 18.

IMMIGRATION WORK-Still continued at Angel Island. Discontinued on Ellis Island with closing of government

AMERICAN RED CROSS-8,134 Blood Workers. 8,811 members helped in Veterans' Hospitals. 273,1751/2 hours reported by members working with Ameri-



PATRIOTIC SERVICE

Daughters of the American Revolution help preserve the American Way through many types of patriotic activity.



EDUCATIONAL TRAINING

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Daughters of the American Revolution sponsor educational training of youth to build for the future.



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CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

This exhibit shows some of the religious and patriotic activities of Daughters of the American Revolution.

can Red Cross.

HUMAN CONSERVATION — Health drives aided, with many hours of work and

cash contributions.

CONSERVATION-667 Chapters had programs on the conservation of natural resources. 48,903 trees planted, also an oak grove, 50 acres of Memorial Pines, arboretum, a "Youth Forest." Hillsides re-seeded. Work on the D. A. R. Tribute Grove of Redwoods. 600 acres of land given for a wildlife refuge. Numerous prizes awarded for conservation work.

EDUCATIONAL TRAINING

APPROVED SCHOOLS—Cash and gifts to the two D. A. R. owned schools and 11 other Approved Schools during the year totalled \$404.156.87.

STUDENT LOAN AND SCHOLARSHIP Funds on hand total \$303,347.96. Loans

during the year—228.

CAROLINE E. HOLT EDUCATIONAL FUND—Six nursing scholarships to young Negro women.

AMERICAN INDIANS—In cash, chiefly for scholarships-\$16,835.94. Also tons

of clothing and other articles.

AWARDS TO SERVICE ACADEMIES -Awards costing about \$100 each presented as usual to Army, Navy, Coast Guard and Merchant Marine Academies, with newly authorized awards also to be given annually to Marine Corps and Air Force.

D. A. R. GOOD CITIZENS—Good Citizens receiving awards-7,625-outstanding girl seniors in accredited public High Schools; State Winners receiving \$100 Savings Bonds-49.

JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS -8,090 Clubs; 300,081 members.

Public Information About Freedoms

AMERICANISM AND DARISM

D. A. R. MAGAZINE-12 monthly issues-1,276 pages.

PRESS DIGEST-8 monthly issues-

four pages each.

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PRESS RELATIONS-590,079 inches of newspaper space, not including releases from headquarters, in 4,255 newspapers. 8,466 pictures published in papers and magazines.

RADIO AND TELEVISION — 5,157 radio broadcasts. 99 television programs. 324 spot announcements. 578 hours on air.

MOTION PICTURES—Award for best film for children. Award for best patriotic film. Award also presented Dec. 30, 1953 to Cinerama. Cooperation in Motion Picture Reviews and Guide as to values and interests of current films. Information and rental of patriotic and educational

PROGRAM-For Chapter programs, the theme for 1953-54 was "Perpetuate the Spirit of America"; for 1954-55, "Foster True Patriotism." Both of these are taken verbatim from two major objectives of

our Society.

AMERICAN MUSIC-American Music was advanced. This year it was made a full Committee, instead of a subcommittee

as previously.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS—Each Chapter is requested to have a special D. A. R. project for its community each year. This is a requirement for the National Society's Honor Roll.

REPORT TO SMITHSONIAN INSTI-TUTION-Under provisions of the Act of Incorporation granted to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, by the 54th Congress of the United States, our National Society reports annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution—one of only two organizations to do so by law. This report is printed in volume form.

Send D. A. R. Kodachrome Post Cards While Attending Continental Congress . . .

These and other stationery items will be available at the Junior Bazaar in Constitution Hall throughout Congress.

ATTENTION, DELEGATES

Enjoy the Snack Bar and Dining Room service which has been arranged for the 1955 Congress. Additional space has been allotted to the B & B Catering Company to facilitate the handling of the food and to speed up the service. Because of the heavy program schedule of the 1955 Congress, everyone is urged to use these food facilities in our D. A. R. Building, thereby helping everyone to return to all sessions on time.

Juniors Look Ahead - To April

BY LOUISE J. GRUBER

National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

THE turning point in the lives of many active D. A. R. Juniors has been the time spent attending Continental Congress. Some attend as pages, others as delegates or alternates. All have an opportunity to become acquainted with the wonderful block of buildings which house our National Society—to visit the state rooms, the Library and the Museum. And, most important, they have an opportunity to see our organization and its leaders in action. These experiences combine to create a new understanding and lasting appreciation of the important work done by the D. A. R.

Again this April all D. A. R. roads will lead to Washington and several hundred young women of Junior age will be among those traveling them. It won't matter whether this is a first visit or not, every Junior will find much to interest her and keep her busy.

Junior activity gets underway Sunday, April 17, 1955, at the Junior Membership dinner, to be held in the Williamsburg Room of The Mayflower at 5 p.m. There will be fun and good fellowship, and a chance to hear what the Juniors are doing. Miss Gertrude Carraway, President General, will be one of our guests.

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All Juniors, whether attending Congress or just in Washington for the weekend or the day, will be most welcome.

All reservations must be made in advance with Mrs. Robert M. De Shazo, Jr., 3517 N. Nottingham St., Arlington, Va. The cost of the dinner will be \$5.75. Checks should be made payable to *Junior Membership Committee* and must accompany reservations.

On Tuesday morning, April 19, at 8:15, a Junior roundtable will be held in the Red Cross Building, Executive Committee Room, 17th and D Sts., N.W., 2nd floor. Discussion of Junior work, and questions and answers will be the agenda. All Juniors and those interested in Junior Membership work are invited to attend.

The Junior Membership Bazaar will again be located in the main corridor of Constitution Hall, with Juniors staffing the booth. Junior committees in almost every state contribute articles for sale. D. A. R. post cards and stationery will also be featured. All proceeds from the Bazaar (Continued on page 300)

The Junior Bazaar at Congress next month will feature Miss West Virginia. Here she and a few friends are modeling part of her wardrobe for Mrs. William W. McClaugherty, her State Regent. This lovely 14-inch doll (with her complete wardrobe) is planning to go live with a D. A. R. member after Congress. It might be you, so come and meet her at the Junior booth.

With the Chapters

Descendants of '76 (Washington, D. C.). Miss Anna Mary McNutt, Regent, presided at the Chapter's forty-fifth anniversary celebration on November 13, 1954, when, according to tradition, the Chapter members honored past State Regents of the District of Columbia at luncheon.

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The Honorary State Regents able to be present included, Mrs. William B. Hardy, Mrs. Harry C. Grove, Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Mrs. Roy C. Bowker, and Miss Mamie Hawkins.

The highlight of the occasion was the presentation of an exquisitely wrought family tree of the Lewis Family of Virginia, to Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Librarian General, for the National Society D. A. R. The donor was Miss B. Virginia Smith, a member of the hostess Chapter and a tenth generation descendant of General Robert Lewis, who emigrated to America from Brecon, Wales, in 1635. General Lewis' grant of land was said to have been 33,333 and 1/3 acres in Virginia.

The chart, which is 60 inches long by 34 inches wide, contains the names of more than 7,000 descendants of General Lewis. On its boughs and branches are many prominent names, such as Fielding Lewis, who married George Washington's only sister, Betty Washington; Charles Lewis of "Buckeyeland", who married Mary Randolph, Thomas Jefferson's aunt; and another Charles Lewis, who married Thomas Jefferson's sister, Lucy.

The tree—charted by Miss Smith's uncle, the late Stanford Bacon Lewis, an eminent architect in Philadelphia—took forty years to complete, including extensive research and travel in the United States and Europe, to obtain data from historical and genealogical publications, correspondence, and from family, church and court records. A valuable index was also supplied to accompany the chart.

We are indeed grateful for Miss Smith's valuable gift which, it is hoped, will soon grace our D. A. R. Library, where it may be viewed by visitors to our headquarters in Washington.

Florence E. Harris Program Chairman Mercy Warren (Springfield, Mass.) held its annual Christmas party at the Springfield Women's Club House on Monday afternoon, December sixth. It was a colorful affair, as members, their guests and members of neighboring Chapters gathered around the coffee table preceding the meeting.

Mrs. Seth Ames Lewis and Mrs. Willis B. Robinson poured and the Betsey Ross Club members were hostesses. Visiting Chapters included Betty Allen, Dorothy Quincy Hancock, Eunice Day, General William Shepard, Mary Mattoon, Old Hadley and Dolly Woodbridge.

Another attraction was the Christmas Bazaar—with Mrs. Dean P. Otis, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Mrs. Richard Clark Sackett, co-Chairman, assisted by Mrs. Edwin B. Faulkner and Miss Gladys Frost.

The business meeting followed with Mrs. Harold S. Hemenway, Regent, presiding.

In presenting Mrs. Russell William Magna of Holyoke, Honorary President General, Mrs. Hemenway cited the fact that Mrs. Magna had just been awarded the William Dwight Distinguished Service Award for 1954. This award is given annually by a jury of public-minded citizens of Holyoke to that Holyoke citizen chosen by them for "sustained public service."

Mrs. Magna was also responsible for the setting up of the first lighted Christmas tree on the Holyoke City Hall lawn in 1910. She has been a trustee of the American International College for 26 years and is a trustee and executive committee member for the Clarke School for the Deaf, in Northampton.

Tribute was paid by Mrs. Magna to Miss Gladys, who has served the Chapter in all fund-raising activities. In speaking for the Hillside School for Boys, of Marlborough, Mrs. Magna emphasized the need of support, since it is not only a state project of the Massachusetts D. A. R., but also because it is most deserving as a school caring for young boys.

In closing, Mrs. Magna pledged \$100 for the Hillside School Building Fund. Mrs. Thomas O'Connell, State Chaplain, joined the officers on the platform, and

when offering a prayer, included a poem by Mrs. Magna.

Mrs. Ralph Tyler, Chairman of National Defense, read a paper which she had written for the occasion on "Americanism."

New members were introduced and Mrs. Hemenway announced that the present membership is now 226.

Mrs. Howard Morse, Chairman of the bridge tournament, announced a net profit of \$225.

At the close of the business meeting, Mrs. Robinson introduced the Madrigal Singers of Classical High School, composed of 18 young people chosen for their outstanding musical ability. Under the direction of Warren Amerman, a varied program of Christmas spirituals and carols from other lands were presented.

Marion W. Gerrish
Second Vice Regent and Press
Relations Chairman

Catharine Greene (Xenia, Ohio). In a setting of early Americana, with holiday appointments, Catharine Greene Chapter celebrated its 60th Anniversary, Thursday, December 9th at 2 o'clock p.m., at the home of Mrs. Lawrence Shields, 231 East Second Street. A birthday cake was featured on the tea table and ice cream molds held wishing candles. The Chapter's beautiful historic flag was hung in the front parlor.



(Left to right): Mrs. William McGervey, Past State Secretary; Mrs. Lawrence Shields, hostess; Mrs. Harold Lewis, Regent of George Slagle Chapter; Mrs. Robert MacGregor, Regent of Cedar Cliff Chapter; Mrs. J. K. Browning, South West District Director; Mrs. James Kenny, National Vice Chairman of American Indian; Mrs. Arthur Davis, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Marshall Bixler, State Regent of Ohio; Mrs. John Heaume, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. James Patton, Honorary President General and National Chairman of Defense; Mrs. A. C. Messenger, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General; Mrs. Hugh Schick, Regent of Catharine Greene Chapter.

Mrs. A. C. Messenger and Mrs. William McGervey, members of the Chapter for over fifty years, presided at the tea table. Both are former Regents. Mrs. Messenger is also an Honorary State Regent and a past Vice-President General. Mrs. McGervey is a former State Secretary and District Director. Mrs. R. L. McWilliams served the birthday cake.

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The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Hugh Schick, was in charge of the meeting. Catharine Greene Chapter was organized in 1894, and is the fourth oldest Chapter in Ohio. The Chapter history was given by Mrs. Messenger. Catharine Greene was a Gold Star Chapter, both State and National last year.

The guest speakers for the day were: Mrs. Marshall Bixler, State Regent, and Mrs. Arthur Davis, State Vice Regent. Mrs. James Patton, Honorary President General and National Chairman of Defense, was present and gave a brief talk. Greetings and congratulations were given by other State and District Officers.

A program of Christmas music was arranged by Mrs. Shields, music chairman for the Chapter. Mrs. Raymond Tobias sang a solo and Mrs. Philip Bone sang a group of songs—playing her own accompaniment on the piano. This was followed by group singing of carols.

Serving on the committee and assisting the hostess were: Mrs. Ralph Donges, Vice Regent, Mrs. Elbert Babb, Mrs. Ralph Wead, Mrs. R. L. May, and Mrs. C. O. Nybladh.

Mrs. Hugh C. Schick

Major Isaac Sadler (Omaha, Nebr.). At the November meeting, which was held at the Omaha Woman's Club, Mr. Leon O. Smith, who recently retired as Assistant Superintendent of the Omaha Public Schools, was presented the Award of Merit. Mrs. H. M. Anderson, Chairman of the National Defense Committee, introduced Miss Maude Compton, a Member of the Committee and a former Omaha teacher, who made the presentation.

The Award of Merit was given by the Chapter in recognition of Mr. Smith's long career as an educator and for his constructive contribution to the youth of the Omaha Schools, which he served in various capacities for thirty-six years. In 1923, he became a member of the Omaha Safety

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ne ne ne ns Council and helped to map out the safety program of the schools and through his efforts the Junior Safety Council of School Children was formed.



Award of Merit presented to Mr. Leon O. Smith by Miss Maude Compton (left) and Mrs. G. R. Tinkham (right).

In accepting the award, Mr. Smith thanked the Chapter, and said his mother would have been proud to know that the Daughters of the American Revolution had so honored him, for she was a Daughter, and at one time Regent of her Chapter.

Other honored guests were Mrs. Joseph C. Strain, Nebraska State Regent, and Mrs. A. J. Rasmussen, National Vice-President General, who is a member of our Chapter. Mrs. Strain told briefly of her recent trip to Washington to attend the October Board Meeting, and she also explained how the committees could improve their honor roll rating.

Four new members were presented to the Chapter by the Regent, Mrs. G. R. Tinkham. Mrs. A. W. Collins the Chaplain, welcomed them and gave each one a copy of the Handbook.

Miss Mabel M. Shipherd, Chairman for for the Advancement of American Music, introduced Mrs. Marilee Logan Amundson, who sang four songs by American Composers.

Following the meeting, tea was served in the lovely dining room. The tea table was beautifully decorated with Autumn leaves and colorful fruit. About fifty members and guests were present.

C. Joyce Barnes, Historian

Ontario (Pulaski, New York) observed the 50th anniversary of its origin, at a dinner party Monday evening, June 14th, at the Methodist church house, with 100 members and guests; including several State Officers and Regents of neighboring Chapters. Highlighting the program was the reenactment of the first meeting in 1904, by past Regents who were dressed in gowns in keeping with the time. Mrs. Kathleen Betts, one of the two living charter members, was hostess at the meeting. Miss Alice McBride, State Treasurer, sang three solos and also led community singing. The local high school string orchestra furnished music.

Miss Lillian Hilliker, a senior at Pulaski Academy and Central School, was presented with a Good Citizenship pin by the local D.A.R. Miss Hilliker had been selected earlier in the year by the faculty and student council for dependability, service, leadership and patriotism.

An Award of Merit was presented to Mrs. Lura Sharp for outstanding guidance of youth in the school.

Decorations of red, white and blue carnations on the tables, with favors and place cards in gold, and an orchid at each place on the speakers' table, were gifts of Mrs. Hugh Barclay, life member of the local Chapter.

A large three-tiered anniversary cake decorated in gold was made by Mrs. Burghdorf, Past Regent, and was cut by Mrs. Betts.



(From left): Mrs. Edward Holloway, Mrs. Charles Graef, Mrs. W. Carl Crittenden, Miss Alice McBride, Mrs. Lyle Howland, Mrs. Harold E. Erb, Mrs. Sherman Lacy, Mrs. Lura Sharp, Honorary Citizen.

State officers of the D.A.R., besides Miss McBride, attending the 50th anniversary were: Mrs. Harold Erb, State Regent; Mrs. Lyle Howland, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. W. Carl Crittenden, Historian; Mrs. Edward Holloway, Chairman of Approved Schools; and Mrs. Charles Graef, Chairman of Americanism.

Also present were Mrs. Roy D. Bonney, Past Regent and state officer from LeRay de Chaumont, Watertown, now president of the Daughters of 1812 and Mrs. Irene Madden, past Recording Secretary, and now state president of the Daughters of 1812.

Mrs. Sherman Lacy, Regent

Bloomington (Bloomington, Ind.) celebrated its 50th anniversary on October 14th with a tea in the parlors of the First Methodist Church.

State officers and representatives from neighboring Chapters, including Bedford, Bloomfield, Greencastle, Columbus and Vincennes, joined in the celebration.

Many arrangements of yellow mums and roses decorated the room. Piano and violin music by members of the Indiana University School of Music lent atmosphere to the occasion.



50th Anniversary Tea of Bloomington Chapter with Mrs. A. E. Deupree, former Regent pouring and Mrs. Floyd Grigsby, Chapter Regent, Mrs. Philip Hill, Charter member, Mrs. La Fayette Porter, past Vice President General and Mrs. Myron L. Curtner, Director of the Southern District.

In the receiving line were Mrs. Floyd Grigsby, Regent; Mrs. Philip Hill, charter member of Bloomington Chapter; Mrs. La Fayette Porter, member of the Washburn Chapter and past Vice President General; Mrs. Myron L. Curtner, Director of the Southern District; Mrs. W. G. Cogswell, Chairman of arrangements for the anniversary celebration.

Presiding at the tea table were Mrs. H. L. Smith, Mrs. John Figg, Mrs. B. E. Curry, and Mrs. A. E. Deupree, past Regents. These and the other active past Regents, Mrs. Floyd Grigsby, Mrs. W. G. Cogswell and Miss Clara B. Williams, made a birthday gift to the Society of a large American Flag.

Miss Clara B. Williams
Press Relations Chairman

Duxbury (Duxbury, Mass.). A new Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was formed on Saturday, Nov. 27, 1954, at the home of Mrs. Laurence R. Davis, Arrowhead Rd., South Duxbury, Mass. As this is the first Chapter to be organized in this state in seven years, this particular Saturday was indeed an auspicious occasion for those who attended the meeting. DAU

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Mrs. Davis, who, on that day became Regent of the Duxbury Chapter, has worked diligently to bring the Chapter into existence. She has received invaluable assistance from Mrs. Archie Cunningham, State Organizing Secretary, and Mrs. James J. Hepburn, State Regent. Mrs. Hepburn installed the following officers to work with Mrs. Davis for the coming year; Vice Regent, Mrs. John J. Magee, Plymouth; Chaplain, Mrs. Louis A. Abbot, South Duxbury; Recording Secretary, Mrs. L. T. Harriman, Plympton; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John C. Alden, Duxbury; Treasurer, Mrs. Marion Baker, Plymouth; Registrar, Mrs. Henry G. Shaw, Plymton; Historian, Mrs. William H. Couch, Duxbury.

Present at this meeting, as guests, among many others, were Mrs. Aubrey H. Dawe, Regent of Tea Rock Chapter, Marshfield; Mrs. Herbert LeBuff, Regent of Paul Revere Chapter, Boston; and Mrs. Edward G. Jay, President of the Massachusetts D. A. R. Chapter Founders. Many wishes for the success of this new chapter were expressed by all.

Helen B. Harriman Recording Secretary

Commonwealth (Richmond, Va.). On October 15, 1954, the Commonwealth Chapter unveiled a bronze tablet "in honor of the Boys of Richmond, who gave their lives in Korea." This memorial tablet was placed on the brick pillar at the entrance of the McGuire's Veterans Administration Hospital in Richmond, and is similar to one placed earlier to the memory of other American boys.

Mrs. Clyde T. Earnest, Regent, made the call to order, which was followed by the giving of the invocation by Mrs. Frances E. Carter, State Chaplain.

The National Anthem was played by the 392nd Army Band, and was followed by a most inspiring talk by Mrs. Henry Jorg, Chapter Chairman of the National Defense Committee.

The dedication of the marker was given by Mrs. Earnest and unveiled by Mrs. Herbert W. Vaden.

Dr. James E. Cottrell, acting manager of the hospital, accepted the gift for the



Dr. J. E. Cottrell of McGuire's Veterans Administration Hospital and Mrs. Clyde T. Earnest, Regent of Commonwealth Chapter, view newly elected memorial marker.

hospital. Dr. Frank B. Brewer made the address of the afternoon.

After a prayer by the Chaplain, Harold D. Metzer, taps was sounded by the Band

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Due to the activities of "Hurricane Hazel", few were able to attend. The ceremonies were most impressive and were broadcast to each ward in the hospital. The 392nd Army Band added to the beauty of the ceremonies with their contributions of music.

Mrs. Charles H. Mason Chapter Historian

Tioga Point, (Athens, Pa.) held the 54th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Chapter on October 14th, in the Coleman Memorial Parish House, with State Senator, Dutton S. Peterson of Odessa, New York, as the speaker.

Peterson urged that patriotism be instilled in youth in every way possible. He said that being "anti this and that" has its place, but that it is not enough. Speaking of his years in the legislative body at Albany, Senator Peterson said that too many citizens feel that the government owes them subsidies or should give them special considerations. "We have so much to give, because so many people through past generations have given so much," he said. From the Pilgrims, down through the varied groups of our history, has come the achievement of America, he noted.

We appreciate our country in proportion to our investment in it; either as citizens who helped build it, or in our relatives who died in wars to preserve it, Peterson asserted. He said that we should dedicate ourselves to be faithful to our trust and heritage, because America is more than physical or material things; it is something intangible, a set of beliefs or spiritual concepts.

In closing, the speaker quoted a remark often made by his father, an immigrant from Norway, who had a deep devotion for America: "She's a great country, and we've just got to love her, that's all."

Guests and members were welcomed by Mrs. Leslie M. Sairs, Regent. Out-of-town Regents attending were Mrs. McGlenn of the Troy, Pa. Chapter, and Mrs. Moshier of Canton, Pennsylvania.

> Emily Campbell Corresponding Secretary

Abraham Cole, Richmond County, and Staten Island (Staten Island, N. Y.) joined in a reception and luncheon for New York State Regent, Mrs. Harold E. Erb, and her officers on October 26, at the Richmond County Country Club.



Three Staten Island Chapters entertain New York State Regent. From left: Mrs. Harold N. DeGroat, Mrs. Harold E. Erb, Mrs. Willard M. Grimes, Mrs. William H. Pouch, and Miss Gladys Porter. (Courtesy of Staten Island Advance.)

Before the luncheon, Mrs. Erb, the State Regent; Mrs. W. Carl Crittenden, State Historian; Mrs. Lionel K. Anderson, State Program Chairman; and Mrs. Eugene Ovenshine, State Director, made a visit to the Conference House, escorted by Mrs. John A. Kennedy, State D.A.R. Chairman of the Conference House, and member of Abraham Cole Chapter.

In addition to the above guests, seated at the speaker's table were: Mrs. Harold N. DeGroat, Regent of Staten Island Chapter, who welcomed the guests, Mrs. Willard M. Grimes, Regent of Richmond County Chapter, who introduced Mrs. Erb, Mrs. William H. Clouse, State Director, from Staten Island, Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson, State Registrar, Mrs. Fred Aebly, State Recording Secretary, Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General, N.S.D.A.R.,

Miss Jessica Shipman, State Director, and Miss Gladys Porter, Regent of Abraham Cole Chapter, who arranged the program of music given by two Wagner College music students. Mrs. James M. Talbot was in charge of arrangements, and Mrs. Stephen Botsford was in charge of floral decorations.

> Mrs. H. A. Lubin Press Chairman, Richmond County Chapter

General Ebenezer Learned (Oxford, Mass.). Miss Georgianna M. Wheelock of Oxford, Mass., celebrated her 101st birthday on September 9, 1954, with open house at her residence on Freemont Street. Born in Oxford September 9, 1853, and a life-long resident—was educated in the public schools and later attended Wheaton College, then known as Wheaton Seminary, in 1853. She taught for many years in the local elementary schools, retiring in 1900.



Miss Georgianna M. Wheelock celebrates her 101st birthday and 47 years as charter member of General Ebenezer Learned Chapter.

A Charter member of our Chapter, having been accepted April 3, 1907—a lineal descendant of General Salem Towne who served as quartermaster in the Revolution and as a Major General in the Militia. Exemplifying a truly patriotic woman, she has served this Chapter as Chaplain-Historian-Registrar-Librarian.

For many years Miss Wheelock was Secretary for the Oxford Branch of the Audubon Society and also a member of the Huguenot Society, having made a pilgrimage yearly for 53 years to the French Huguenot Monument of this town, which was dedicated as a memorial to Religious Freedom in this Country. She is a member of the First Congregational Church, a member of the Women's Society

of this Church and a well known authority on the Historical Lore of this town. She reads daily and listens to the radio and makes scrapbooks for the children in several of the local hospitals. DAU

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She has dedicated her life to her community as a great leader, teacher and friend.

Contributions, by members of the Chapter, show its spirit and determination to "Foster True Patriotism" by presenting to the Hillside School for Boys the sum of \$100 for their building fund; the presenting of pins for four D. A. R. Good Citizen girls; the awarding of two History medals to a boy and a girl in the eighth grade; the giving of a Student Loan grant to a girl now attending Berea College in Berea, Kentucky.

Mrs. Roy F. Dwyer, Sr., Regent

Fort Mims (Stockton, Ala.). On November 17, 1954, the Fort Mims Chapter celebrated its fifth birthday. Our birthday cake was a replica of Fort Mims.

In November, our Chapter took 55 boys and girls from the Stockton Junior High School on an educational tour of Fort Mims. This was done to cooperate with the project of the Historian General in promoting American History in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades of our schools.

Mrs. Pierce Holmes gave a most interesting account of the Massacre of Fort Mims, thus reminding the children of the very historical ground on which they stood. She told of the battle of Fort Mims when, on a hot day in August, 1813, William Weatherford (Red Eagle) and his savage Creeks stormed the gates and walls of the fort and massacred all but a handful of the 553 brave souls who were defending the Fort.

She concluded by remarking that it was hoped that a replica of these historic ruins of one of Alabama's most historic spots could be built and thus preserve a bit of Alabama history.

Mrs. Raymond McMillan, Regent

Elizabeth Benton (Kansas City, Mo.) the oldest Chapter in Missouri, celebrated its sixtieth birthday anniversary with a tea at the Kansas City Club on November 8th.

Officers of Elizabeth Benton Chapter: (from left) Mrs. Robert Swoffard, Librarian; Mrs. Willard Felt, Historian; Miss Hazel Eastman, Registrar; Mrs. Raymond B. Vidricksen, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Dean Reitz, Treasurer; Mrs. Frank Stephens, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Orville M. Sherman, Chaplain, Mrs. Glen Shaw, Vice Regent; Mrs. Hugh P. Hartley, Regent.

Mrs. Hugh Hartley, Regent, welcomed the following honor guests and chapter officers: Mrs. John Baber, State Regent; Miss Lena Spoor, Charter Member; Mrs. Henry Chiles, Past Vice-President General; Mrs. William Ainsworth, Past Vice-President General and National Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag; Mrs. Edwin Abels, Kansas State Regent; Mrs. Omie Mac-Farlane, National Vice-Chairman, Honor Roll; Mrs. Charles Coppinger, Honorary State Treasurer; Mrs. David Eads, State Treasurer; Mrs. Jesse Petty, State Regis-Mrs. Harold MacAllister, State Historian; Mrs. Howard Grant, District Director; Mrs. Ben Page, Board of Managers, Arrow Rock Tavern; Mrs. Frank Goodnow, Regent, Kansas City Chapter; Mrs. Leonard Kassebaum, Regent, Westport Chapter; Mrs. J. D. Gray, Regent, Alexander Doniphan Chapter; and Mrs. Glen Shaw, Mrs. Orville Sherman, Mrs. Frank Stephens, Mrs. Raymond Vidricksen, Mrs. Dean Reitz, Miss Hazel Eastman, Mrs. Willard Felt, Mrs. Robert Swofford, Mrs. Harry Hull, Mrs. Arthur James and Mrs. Lynn Wright.

The Chapter History, presented by Miss Margaret Hart, told of Mrs. Kent Hamilton, now Honorary Vice-President General, founding the organization with nineteen members growing to the present membership of 272. Mrs. Hartley, assisted by Miss Spoor cut the birthday cake containing sixty lighted candles. Mesdames Arthur Brown, Byron Brown, James Landrigen, Frederick Michaelis, Marian Helman, Howard Hart and Frank Forman, Past Chapter Regents assisted at the tea table.

A few outstanding accomplishments are: Scholarships and other aid to Tamassee, Kate Duncan Smith and School of the Ozarks; Naturalization Courts when 500 American Flags are given annually to new citizens and a Genealogical Guide compiled from the indices of the D. A. R. Magazine covering fifty-nine years.

Mrs. Hugh Hartley, Regent

Watauga (Memphis, Tenn.), the fourth oldest Chapter in the State, celebrated its sixtieth anniversary with a luncheon and fashion show Monday, November 29, 1954, at the Chickasaw Country Club.

The fashion show depicted original frocks from ante bellum days to the mod-

ern creation of today.

Some events in the history of Watauga were narrated by Mrs. Otis Jones, Regent.

The first public memorial service of any Tennessee Chapter was held by Watauga in 1897; an oak tree was brought from the Watauga settlement, the first white settlement on Tennessee soil, and planted on Capitol Hill, Nashville, in memory of the Fathers and Founders of Tennessee; Watauga formed the first Army Nurse's Corps in Tennessee and established the Tennessee Nurse's Association; the first public Flag Day ceremony was held by Watauga on June 14, 1902, the occasion being the 125th anniversary of adoption of the United States Flag; the Mary Robertson Day scholarship fund of \$2,500.00, was established at Southwestern University, Memphis, by Watauga in 1927 and is still active.



Wautauga Chapter members display 19th Century fashions. Mrs. Hugh F. Carey, Jr., wearing a red velvet 1895 ball gown trimmed with cream lace and with a pink satin panel down the front. At the right is Mrs. Winston Cocke who wears her great grandmother's 1857 wedding gown of ivory satin and which Mrs. Cocke wore at her own wedding.

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a er Special guests invited were: Mrs. Elmer Rule, State Regent; Mrs. Hillman Rodgers, State first Vice Regent; Mrs. R. S. Mc-Callen, State Corresponding Secretary; Miss Alta Dugdale, Director, Chickasaw District; Mrs. Walter Berry, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Weldon Kratzer, Honorary State Regent; and Miss Margaret Forbes.

Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, Chaplain General of the National Society, gave the invocation.

Mrs. Hugh Carey, General Chairman, was assisted by the following Chairmen: Mrs. Robert Gamble, Mrs. James Chase, Mrs. John Aycock, Mrs. James Ewart, Mrs. Lewis Myatt, Mrs. David Harsh, Mrs. Garner Miller, Mrs. T. Carroll Smith, Mrs. Irby Seay, Jr., Mrs. Frank Liddell, Mrs. Robert Scott, Mrs. John Wagner, Mrs. James Glenn, Mrs. Norwood Paddison and Mrs. Lloyd Templeton.

Mr. Wilson Mount, program Director of WMC and WMCT, was Master of Ceremonies.

One hundred and fifty members and friends enjoyed the celebration.

Mrs. Frank Liddell Corresponding Secretary

Betty Alden (Emmetsburg, Iowa) brings greetings and is happy to present its eight sisters who are active members of our chapter. The are: Ethel Hoffert, Carrie Hoffert, Madeline Jolliffe, Sara Knapp, Evalyn Laws, Mary Wilderman, Jane Stowell, and Florence Thorson, with their Mother, Mrs. Snook in the center.



They are descendants of Alexander Kirkpatrick of Mine Brook, N. J., Sept. 1751.

Our Chapter feels we are quite outstanding in this respect and would be happy to hear from any other Chapters who are as fortunate, and also from any other members who come in on the same line. Our November meeting met with Gertrude Thayer as hostess. After a delightful covered dish luncheon our Regent, Lora Brown, called the meeting to order and opened in ritual form. DAUG

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Our Committees on National Defense, Schools and American Indians reported: activity—Rummage Sale Committee reported receipts of thirty-five dollars and two boxes of clothing sent to Tamassee and Kate Duncan Schools. This project is one of our ways to help finance our altruistic activities. Beads were brought for the Tama Indian Project, which will be held open for another month.

We provide bronze markers for the graves of all our deceased members. Each new member is presented with a D. A. R. Hand Book.

Our program for the afternoon was conducted by Mrs. May Morling—a review of the "Report of Continental Congress," which she gave in such an interesting and informative manner that every member was made to realize the vastness of our activities not only in our own country but in foreign countries as well.

(Mrs.) Laura Schroder Past Chapter Regent

Fort Massae (Metropolis, Ill.) celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary at the December meeting in the home of Mrs. H. C. Helm. The house was decorated with holly, Christmas trees and other symbols appropriate to the season. All of the members brought gifts to be sent to the students of Tamassee school.

After a short business session, all joined in singing Christmas carols. Mrs. W. E. Davis gave excerpts from Peter Marshall's book, "Let's Keep Christmas." Mrs. G. C. Schneeman read a paper on holidays with special emphasis on Christmas customs and traditions, tracing the development of our Yuletide observances back to their places of origin. She also reviewed an article on the Christmas tree industry which handles 5,000,000 trees annually. She pointed out that selected cutting and reseeding according to sound principles of conservation assure an ample supply for Christmas in the years to come.

After the program, Mrs. Helm served refreshments with the guests seated around the table which had as its centerpiece a three-tiered cake, topped by twenty-five

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n s t candles. The Silver Anniversary theme was repeated in the nut-cups and tumblers.

The honored guest of the occasion was Mrs. L. K. McAlpin, the Organizing Regent, who was presented with a gift by Mrs. Helm. Mrs. McAlpin, whose failing health has prevented her from attending regularly for the last two years, made a short talk expressing her appreciation for the accomplishments of the Chapter during its first twenty-five years and wishing the Chapter continued success. Two other Charter members, Mrs. H. C. Helm and Mrs. L. L. Evers were present.

Nellie T. Evers, Regent

Mary Washington Colonial (New York, N.Y.), gave a reception, musicale and tea on Monday, November 22, at the Park Lane Hotel to mark the fifty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the Chapter.

The setting was one of unusual beauty, being held in the famous high-ceilinged

Tapestry Room.

As in the past, the decorations were symbolic of the season. The autumn foliage and yellow and bronze chrysanthemums provided a beautiful décor for the occasion.

Miss Marguerite Dawson Winant, Regent, presided in her usual gracious and

efficient manner.

The invocation was given by the Honorary Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Roelif H. Brooks, Rector Emeritus, St. Thomas Episcopal Church.

Mrs. William A. Becker, Honorary President General, entranced her audience by her brilliant address, "Heritage of Free-

dom".

Mrs. Joseph Madison Carlisle, First Vice-Regent, was Chairman of the Arrangements Committee, and Mrs. Beekman Aitken, Second Vice-Regent, served with her as Vice-Chairman.

The D.A.R. Award of Merit was presented to Mr. William H. Pouch in grateful recognition of his humanitarian and

patriotic achievements.

It was given on behalf of the Chapter by Mrs. Ray Laverne Erb and Mrs. Harold A. Bauman, Chapter Chairman of National Defense. Mrs. Erb, Past Regent, and New York State Chairman of National Defense, made the presentation. The Award was accepted with deep appreciation.



Presentation of the D.A.R. Award of Merit by Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Monday, November 22, 1954, at the Park Lane Hotel, New York City.

Reading from right to left—Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General, Mr. William H. Pouch, Mrs. Ray Laverne Erb, New York State Chairman of National Defense and past Regent, Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Marguerite Dawson Winant, Regent of Mary Washington Colonial Chapter.

Athena Pappas, contralto, and Frederick Langston, baritone, entertained with a diversified musical program. They are well known in the fields of concert, musical comedy and radio, and were accorded tumultuous applause for their performance. Virginia Gerhard was the able accompanist.

Among the many distinguished guests were: Mrs. Thurman Warren, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General; State Officers; National and State Chairmen, and Chapter Regents.

Bessie Mitchell Carlisle Chairman, Press Relations Committee

Margaret Montgomery (Conroe, Texas). In a picturesque setting near a lily pond, across the drive in Sam Houston Park in Houston, is a boulder placed there in 1908, by the Lady Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which bears the above inscription. This monument is dedicated to Alexander Hodge, who served in both the American Revolution and the Texas Independence Wars and who is an ancestor of a Conroe resident, Mrs. W. N. Foster.

The boulder is of pink granite and appears as it was taken from the quarry at Llano, Texas, with no change or addition anywhere, except the plain inscription on a polished face. A small evergreen growing at the side of the boulder further enhances

its natural beauty.

"It is not the lofty shaft, towering heavenward, or sculptor's meal that we have uplifted to our hero, but a more fitting monument than lofty shaft or marble statue, a rough boulder of Texas granite to commemorate the brave deeds of a patriot."



ERECTED BY
LADY WASHINGTON
CHAPTER, D.A.R.
IN MEMORY OF
ALEXANDER HODGE
ONE OF MARION'S MEN
BORN IN PENNSYLVANIA—1760
DIED IN TEXAS—1836
A HERO OF TWO
REPUBLICS

Alexander Hodge was born in Pennsylvania in 1760. After participating in the American Revolution, he moved westward, arriving in Texas in December, 1825, with all his family, including four grown sons. His application for land was made from Victoria in November 1826, and, as one of Stephen F. Austin's Old Three Hundred, he received title to one league of land in present Fort Bend County, on April 12, 1828. His home at Oyster Creek was a voting precinct for the municipality election in November, 1830.

The boulder was unveiled by some of his descendants, five times removed. They were Misses Dorothy Bertrand and De Rugely Pearson, and Masters Edwin and Guy Lilley. Other descendants present were Mesdames E. A. Stansbury, R. J. Ransome, E. A. Pearson, and Messrs. W. T. and W. H. Bertrand and E. C. Ransome. Mrs. A. W. Fowlkes, Registrar

Hannah Winthrop (Cambridge, Mass.). More than one hundred members and guests attended the Guest Day Sixtieth Anniversary meeting of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter. It was held on Tuesday, November 23rd, at the Cambridge Boat Club.

The Regent, Mrs. Kenneth W. Goepper, presided. In her greeting she brought attention to the location of the Cambridge Boat Club. The land was originally part of the estate of Elbridge Gerry, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, a Governor of Massachusetts, and a Vice President of the United States.

Honored guests were the State Officers. Mrs. James J. Hepburn, State Regent, spoke briefly. Other State Officers brought greetings.

The program for the day included a paper, "Highlights of Hannah Winthrop Chapter, 1894-1954," prepared and read by the Chapter Historian, Miss Marion H. Pike. This Chapter, fifth oldest in Massachusetts, was founded on June 19, 1894, by Mrs. William F. Bradbury of Cambridge. It was named for Hannah Winthrop, an ardent patriot, who was the wife of Professor John Winthrop of Harvard University.

After sixty years of activity, this Chapter continues in promoting the interesting and stimulating work of our Society—following our three main objectives:—historic, patriotic and educational.

A souvenir pencil of red, white and blue, with Chapter name and dates, 1894-1954, was presented to each one present.

Introduced to the meeting were: Mrs. Warren Shattuck, Past Recording Secretary General and Honorary Massachusetts State Regent. Four daughters of founders of the Chapter were also presented, as were the six living past Chapter Regents.

Mrs. Kenneth W. Goepper, Regent

Loup Valley (Loup City, Nebr.). Among activities this fall, two have elicited widespread interest and good-will. The Genealogical Records Committee is copying inscriptions on all tombstones in Sherman County's 15 known rural cemeteries. Co-chairmen Misses Wilda T. Chase and Meroe J. Owens find that time has almost obliterated inscriptions on some of the old stones. In addition to inscriptions, plats are being prepared indicating location and ownership of plots in these cemeteries together with a brief history of the various organizations which supervise them. When compiled, it is believed the

(Continued on page 370)

State Activities

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THE fifty-fourth Annual State Conference of the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Hotel Lincoln on October 5, 6 and 7, 1954. The theme for the entire program was, "Righteousness alone can exalt us as a nation."

Mrs. Herbert R. Hill, State Regent, presided at all sessions. Mrs. S. L. McKinney, State Chaplain, was in charge of the memorial service. Tribute was paid to Mrs. I. E. Renbarger, a real granddaughter, Miss Jessie Watson, Past State Recording Secretary and Past State Corresponding Secretary, and other deceased members.

Southern District Chapters were hostesses during the Conference.

Distinguished out-of-state guests were: Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Treasurer General; Mrs. Earl M. Hale, Vice President General, and National Chairman, D. A. R. Magazine Committee; Mrs. Robert Melton Beak, State Regent of Illinois; Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, State Regent of Texas; Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, National President of C. A. R., and National Chairman, C. A. R. Committee.

Prominent Indiana Daughters attending included: Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Honorary President General; Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, Historian General; Miss Bonnie Farwell, Mrs. Lafayette L. Porter, Mrs. J. Harold Grimes, and Mrs. Furel R. Burns, all Honorary State Regents.

The Conference opened at 1:45 P.M., Tuesday afternoon, October the fifth, when the assembly call was sounded by John Rogers, Shortridge High School Trumpeter. The procession of the National and State Officers, escorted by Pages, followed.

Mrs. Hill called the Conference to order and Mrs. McKinney gave the Invocation. Following the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, the National Anthem, led by Mrs. Harold B. Ogden, was sung.

The Honorable Alex M. Clark, Mayor of Indianapolis extended greetings.

During the Conference reports were given by the State Regent, State officers, National Vice-Chairman from Indiana, and State Chairmen. Mrs. J. DeForest Richards was the speaker on Tuesday evening. Her message on "The World Today" brought a challenge to the Indiana Daughters.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, National President of C. A. R., gave the address on Wednesday afternoon and spoke on the growth and objectives of the C. A. R. Societies.

The Annual Banquet was held on Wednesday evening, with Dr. I. Lynd Esch, President of Indiana Central College, as speaker. His address was "Faith for Fear."

The newly-elected board was presented following the address.

Special music for the Conference was provided for by Mrs. Mary Catherine Wild, Soprano and Harpist, and Mr. Edwin Bilteliffe, Pianist, Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra.

With the retiring of the colors on Thursday morning, came the close on a most successful State Conference, not only from the standpoint of the accomplishments of the past year, but also because of renewed interest and aspirations for the year ahead.

Mabel L. Wallace (Mrs. Alvie T.)

State Recording Secretary

INDIANA

A BRONZE MARKER recently placed on the site of the headquarters of Colonel George Rogers Clark at the time of his capture of Fort Sackville, was dedicated at Vincennes, Indiana, Tuesday, October 26, 1954, by the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution.

The marker is mounted on a specially milled slab of Barre granite, and has been placed by the Indiana D. A. R. at 1st and Main Streets in Vincennes, near the eastern approach to the Lincoln Memorial Bridge, over the Wabash River.

Mrs. Herbert R. Hill, State Regent, presided at the ceremony and unveiled the marker. Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, of Veedersburg, Historian General, spoke on the importance of marking historic spots. Mrs. Otto Schultheis, of Vincennes, explained how the location of the site had been corroborated by historic proof.

Mr. Hubert H. Hawkins, of Indianapolis, Director of the Indiana Historical Bureau, spoke on the military campaign of George Rogers Clark, which resulted in the winning of the Northwest Territory for the American Colonists.

Mrs. Harry H. Wolf, of Muncie, State Vice Regent, read the marker inscription after its unveiling. The inscription reads: "Site of House occupied as headquarters of Colonel George Rogers Clark before capturing Fort Sackville from the British, February 25, 1779. It was a private house facing the Fort. Later, Colonel Henry Hamilton, British Commander of the garrison, was housed here after his surrender and before his removal to Williamsburg, Virginia.

This marker, erected by the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution in 1954, is dedicated to those valiant Americans who achieved this great conquest."

Mr. K. R. Cougill, Conservation Department Director, accepted the marker.

The Vincennes High School Band provided music.

Following the dedication, a reception was given by the Francis Vigo Chapter, owner of "Grouseland", the historic home of William Henry Harrison, when he was territorial Governor. This reception and tea was in observance of the 150th anniversary of the mansion. Mrs. C. A. Hamke is Chapter Regent.

The more than 300 Daughters who attended the dedication and reception, included Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Brookville, Honorary President General; Mrs. Lafayette L. Porter, Greencastle, Past Vice President General; Miss Bonnie Farwell, Terre Haute, Past Vice President General; and Miss Helen McMackin, Salem, Ill., Past Librarian General.

Jeannette J. (Mrs. George C.) Kolb State Chairman Press Relations

FLORIDA

SOME five hundred Daughters were in attendance at the District Meetings held in Florida during October, 1954. The State Regent felt that more members were reached through these District Meetings and that the year's work of the National Society could be presented by the individual officers and State chairmen.

Mrs. Jack Stewart, Second Vice Regent, was appointed District Advisor by the State Regent, the sixty-one chapters were divided into seven districts, as follows:

D.

District 1—Ponte Vedra and Jean Ribaut — Hostesses, Edward Rutledge, Katherine Livingston, St. Johns River, Kan-Yuk-Sa, Jacksonville, Fort San Nicholas, Maria Jefferson, Princess Issena.

District 2—St. Andrews Bay—Hostess. Pensacola, Caroline Brevard and Fort San

District 3—Bertha Hereford Hall—Hostess. Ocklawaha, Ocala, Gainesville.

District 4—Joshua Stevens—Hostess. Phillip Perry, Indian River, Orlando, Sallie Harrison, Tomaka, Abigail Wright Chamberlain, Abigail Bartholomew, Jane Sheldon, Col. Arthur Erwin.

District 5—Francis Broward and Himmarshee — Hostesses. Capt. Alexander Quarrier, John McDonald, Everglades, Biscayne, Suwanee, Coral Gables, Seminole, Jonathan Dickerson, Halpatiokee, Cora Stickney Harper, Cape Florida, Mayaimi, Tequesta.

District 6—Lakeland—Hostess. Bartow, Lake Wales, Ponce de Leon, Patriots.

District 7—Cary Cox—Hostess. Boca Ciega, Caloosahatchee, Clearwater, DeSoto, Tampa, Manatee, Echebucsassa, Princess Chasco, Princess Hirrighua, Sara DeSoto, Osceola, Myakka.

Distinguished guests attending the meetings were one past National Officer, four Honorary State Regents, one National Officer of the C.A.R. and one State C.A.R. Officer.

Beautifully appointed luncheons were arranged by the hostess chapters, A splendid musical program was given at the Ft. Lauderdale luncheon.

On Sunday night preceding the District 4 meeting, Mrs., Clyde Colley, Hostess Regent and District Director, entertained the State officers and State Chairmen at a lovely buffet dinner. In Ft. Lauderdale, Mrs. R. O. Angle honored the visiting Daughters at a reception in her home.

Our State Regent, Mrs. Harold N. Machlan, reported on the recent National Board Meeting. She announced that Florida's project this year was to give a paint sprayer costing \$665.00 to the Kate Duncan Smith School at Grant, Alabama. This was very much needed. The sprayer was presented during the Approved Schools

tour, by Mrs. Henry Kohl of West Palm Beach, who is on the National Committee of Approved Schools Survey.

All D.A.R. members are asked to have

their blood typed.

Each Chapter is asked to make a contribution to the New Investment Trust Fund, which was established by Continental Congress; it now has \$40,000 on

interest.

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During the summer a request for a Florida State Flag from Private Robert Beckman, 23rd Division Infantry Regiment, Korea, was received by the State Regent. The flag was sent immediately to his Regiment and it was deeply appreciated.

Supplemental papers will be accepted

after March 7, 1955.

Mrs. E. E. Adams, Vice Regent, announced the forming of a new Chapter, Key Biscayne, Miami, and hopes that more will be organized. The Florida luncheon will be held Tuesday, April 19, at the Willard Hotel.

Mrs. Jack Stewart, Second Vice Regent, who is in charge of the arranging of the District Meetings, asked for invitations for

the 1955 meetings.

Mrs. Fred Coffing, Corresponding Secretary, asked that all reports be in by March 1, and Chapter Regents not later than May 1.

Mrs. Charles O'Neall, Treasurer, urged the paying of dues promptly and announced that the banquet tickets to Con-

tinental Congress will be \$7.00.

Mrs. H. K. Hamilton, Chaplain, asked all Chaplains to use the ritual and the book of prayers; also if any Chapter had a favorite prayer, to send it to her.

Mrs. J. C. Bruington, Recording Secretary, stressed the keeping of correct min-

utes.

Mrs. George Estill, Registrar, asked that all changes in membership be sent to her at once and to please use the 3 x 5 cards.

Mrs. John L. Early, Historian, appealed for records and grave location of Revolutionary soldiers, rare documents and manuscripts for the D.A.R. archives, marking and preservation of historic spots, trails and buildings, historical publicity, history essays and contests and urged the checking of the American History text books and report the findings.

Mrs. George E. Evans, Librarian, asked for contributions to the library at Orlando, money and books are both needed.

Mrs. Herberta Leonardy, Parliamentarian, was unable to attend the meetings.

Chapter Regents gave brief resume of

their plans for the year.

State Chairmen: Mesdames J. I. Howell, Junior American Citizenship Clubs; R. O. Angle, D.A.R. Good Citizenship; George E. Evans, C.A.R.; R. H. Ferris, American Music; Robert Perdue, D.A.R. Magazine Advertising; George E. Wheeler, Correct Use of the Flag; J. P. Simmons, Junior Membership; James Graham, D.A.R. Magazine; John F. Bartleson, Membership; William A. Wolfe, Motion Pictures; C. L. Northrop, Press Relations; Clyde Fisher, American Indians; Lynn Gearhart, Conservation; Edward P. Longman, Program and Protocol; Charles Burkett, Jr., Television and Radio; T. G. Lee, Transportation; Albert Vidal, Student Loan and Scholarship; and Miss Pearl Walker, Honor Roll, gave illuminating outlines of their instructions.

Mrs. Henry Boggs, National Defense Chairman, stated that October 23rd, has been proclaimed United States Day by ten states, asked that flags be displayed on that day. She informed the Daughters that there are over two hundred known Communists in Florida, and that an emergency fund of \$5,000.00 had been created to fight Communism. Since Civilian Defense workers are exposed to so many of our secret plans they should be thoroughly

screened.

Mrs. George E. Evans, Senior State President, C.A.R., reported that Florida has a membership of 518 and that four new societies are being formed.

Mrs. John L. Early, State Historian

PENNSYLVANIA

THE 58th Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania State Society Daughters of the American Revolution, was held October 4th, 5th and 6th, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with the Eastern District Chapters as hostesses. This year's theme was "One Flag, One Constitution, One Destiny."

Preceding the opening session, a Memorial Service was held on Monday

afternoon, in historic, old St. George's Methodist Church. It was Reverend John Dickens, first minister of this Church, to whom a marker was placed in the Church Garden, "as he did much to bring comfort to those who sacrificed their lives for their Country during the Revolutionary War."

Miss Martha E. Kier, State Chairman of American Music, gave a half-hour Piano Recital before the Assembly Call was sounded by Mr. David Grala, Trum-

peter for the Conference.

The Processional signalled the entrance of the State Regent, State and National Officers, Distinguished Guests, and Hostess Chapters, escorted by Pages with Official

Flags and Chapter Banners.

The session was called to order by Mrs. Herbert Patterson, State Regent. The Invocation was given by Mrs. Isaac High Shelly, State Chaplain; followed by the Pledge of Allegiance, The American's Creed and the National Anthem. Mr. Walter M. Phillips, the City Representative for the Mayor, extended the Welcome to the City; with response by Mrs. Henry H. Rhodes, State Vice-Regent.

Mrs. Willard M. Rice, State Director of the Eastern District, as Chairman of the Conference, extended greetings and pre-

sented the Hostess Regents.

Mr. Ralph H. Cain, Superintendent, Tamassee D. A. R. School was introduced and spoke briefly. Mrs. George Clinton Custer, State President Children of the American Revolution, was next presented and extended greetings from the State Society Children of the American Revolu-

The State Regent then introduced the following distinguished guests: Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Librarian General: Mrs. Ashmead White. Vice President General from Maine; Mrs. Thomas Brandon, Vice President General from Tennessee; Mrs. Ralph W. Newlund, State Regent of Michigan; Mrs. Harper Donelson Sheppard, Honorary Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Joseph Forney, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, Past Historian General; Mrs. William Stark Tompkins, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Benjamin Ramage Williams, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent and Mrs. Harlow B. Kirkpatrick, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent.

Telegrams were read from Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General; Mrs. N. Howland Brown, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent, and Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Organiz-

ing Secretary General.

Two groups of songs were delightfully presented by Mr. Marshall Heimbaugh, Baritone, a member of the La Scala Opera Company and soloist at the Arch Street Methodist Church in Philadelphia, accompanied by Miss Alyce Bianco, concert

pianist and organist.

Mrs. Herbert Patterson introduced Mr. Robert Kazmayer, writer, world traveler and news commentator, recently returned from his fourteenth fact-finding tour of Europe. Mr. Kazmayer's address, "The Changing World Picture," was splendid, and if it did not leave his audience contented and happy, at least, it sent them away thinking.

Following the Retiring of the Colors, a Reception was given in the Clover Room.

Mrs. Isaac D. Gindhart gave a half-hour recital preceding the opening session on Tuesday morning. Reports of the Credentials and Resolutions Committee were given, followed by nominations for the State Nominating Committee. Reports of the State Officers then followed.

The speaker of the morning session was Mr. Richard J. Costley, Supervisor of the Alleghany National Forest, Warren, Pennsylvania, who spoke on "Conservation of Our Natural Resources." His talk was not only informative but his material was interestingly and well presented.

A Piano Recital by Mrs. C. N. Myers, preceded the afternoon session, at which reports of the Chapter Regents were given.

Dr. Kenneth Wells, President of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, spoke on "Daughters of the 'New' Revolution." His closing words, following a stirring address, were: "Let's praise the Lord and teach the Constitution.

The State Dinner was held Tuesday evening in the Ballroom of the Hotel, with a delightful program of music presented by Miss Janet Southwick, accompanied by Lois Hedner. The speaker was the Honor-able Paul B. Dague, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

Preceding the closing session on Wednesday morning, Mrs. Carl O. Hedner presented a Piano Recital. Reports from the Chapter Regents in the Western District and State Chairmen were given, and the Resolutions read and passed.

The Conference closed with the singing of Auld Lang Syne and the Retiring of

the Colors.

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Mrs. Allen L. Baker State Recording Secretary

MASSACHUSETTS

THE Berkshire Hills provided a colorful I background for welcoming the Massachusetts D. A. R. to the Sixtieth Fall State Meeting October 7, at the Berkshire Museum. Pittsfield.

Hostess Chapters were: Peace Party, Pittsfield, and Faneuil Hall, Wakefield. Artistic floral decorations were furnished by Peace Party Chapter. The Regent, Mrs. Howard W. Boice, in her opening remarks, said: "This Chapter derives its name from a large party, held at the conclusion of the Revolution, when Whig and Tory met to celebrate the ending of one way-of-life and the dawn of a new independence."

State Regent Mrs. James J. Hepburn, presented the distinguished guests. Among them were: Honorable Robert T. Capeless, Mayor, Pittsfield; Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General who, in extending greetings, remarked that this western part of the State was once called "Boston Plantation."

Among the Honorary State Regents, whose presence lent dignity to the occasion, were Miss Isabelle Gordon, Mrs. Warren S. Currier and Mrs. Alfred Williams, Pittsfield, whose hospitality highlighted

the two-day meeting.

Mrs. Hepburn, in her brilliant opening message, stated emphatically that "It is important that we bring our young people into the C.A.R. before they form attachments which are alien to our principles. Every D. A. R. member has a serious responsibility to Our Own Youth, since the moral fiber of our future citizens depends on us."

A membership panel conducted by Mrs. Ernest S. Russell, State Membership Vice-Chairman, presented three participants: Mrs. Melville Rood, State Registrar, said membership is the life-blood of our Society and exhibited a fifty-cent booklet, dealing with membership aids; Mrs. J. Archie Cunningham, State Organizing Secretary, suggested that Chapters be formed in expanding communities and in each county; Mrs. Max Lederer, a well-known authority, gave valuable information concerning genealogical work.

Miss Ruth Duryee, Cambridge, New York, National Vice-Chairman, American Indians, presented an entertaining account, illustrated with stories, of her visit to Indian schools and reservations. She told of the cooperation and appreciation of the

children.

Among State Officers reporting were: Mrs. George C. Houser, Historian, who remarked that she personally prepared bulletins for use of all Chapters, concerning American History and Location of Revolutionary Soldiers' Graves. Mrs. Edwin R. Sparrow, resourceful Librarian, has procured ten of the twelve books on the "National Wanted" list. Mrs. Willard Richards, State Chairman, National Defense, contributed an important topic when she discussed the necessity of investing in the Youth of our nation. "Let us invest in them through our good citizenship medals.

Mrs. Frederic Griswold, Jr., Montclair, N. J., National Vice-Chairman, National Defense, was the principal speaker. In discussing limitation of United Nations' power, she state in part: "I do not wish to permit nationals of other countries, so many of which are socialistic today, to make our laws for us according to their concepts, thereby destroying our Constitution and Bill of Rights, making us a satellite in a World Collectivist order.

Mrs. Alfred Graham, State Vice-Regent, ably conducted a Regents' Panel, "Problems that beset Regents and how they solve

them."

Mrs. V. Herbert Gordon, Regent of Fort Massachusetts Chapter, North Adams, explained how her Chapter led the State with a gain of eighteen new members. She mentioned that the Chapter's motto was the inscription on a gate at Williams College:

"Climb High, Climb Far; Your Aim, the Sky; Your Goal, the Star!" Mrs. Kenneth W. Goepper, Regent of (Continued on page 336)

Genealogical Department

MARRIAGE RECORDS OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY-1777-1799 Presented to Maryland State Society, D.A.R., by General Mordecai Gist Chapter

> Copied and Compiled by Esther Ridgely George Chairman of Genealogical Records 1938

(Continued from last month)

France, Renick to Ann Roddy-May 15, 1782. Francis, Samuel to Nancy Pickett-Dec. 12, 1799. Francis, William to Sarah Bossman-Dec. 31, 1784. Franklin, Charles to Catherine Council-1784. Franklin, Charles to Catherine Council-man—Apr. 25, 1792. Franklin, Garrett to Eliza-beth Burgin—Mar. 22, 1796. Franklin, Thomas to Margaret Councilman—May 31, 1786. Frairs, Matthew to Mary Travis—Nov. 21, 1781. Frazier, William to Elizabeth Duckeer—Aug. 2, 1794. Frederick, Michael to Catherine Shott—Oct.

Trederick, Michael to Catherine Shott—Uct. 27, 1798. Freeburger, Henry to Margaret Miller—May 6, 1794. Freeburger, Jacob to Mary Parks—Feb. 22, 1799. Freeland, Urias to Elizabeth May—Apr. 10, 1799. Freeman, Patrick to Catharine Farmer—Sept. 2, 1794. Freeman, Samuel to Masy Burnham—Dec. 21, 1785. Freeman, William to Ann Mason—Nov. 26, 1784. Freer, John to Clos Leaves—Nov. 27, 1797. Freeming. John to Cloe League—Nov. 27, 1797. Fremaine, William to Catherine Beltson—Aug. 15, 1795. French, Benjamin to Mary Abbey Cromey—

French, Benjamin to Mary Abbey Cromey—Nov. 3, 1784. French, Daniel to Rachel Wilson—Nov. 3, 1781. French, Dominick to May Shillingsburgh—Dec. 29, 1792. French, John to Margaret Welsh—Oct. 11, 1796. French, Otho to Charity Eagleston—Nov. 29, 1794. French, Othea to Eleanor Waters—Nov. 12, 1788. French, Samuel to Lydia Coch—Apr. 3, 1798. French, Simon to Sarah Ingram—Mar. 29, 1786.

Sarah Ingram—Mar. 29, 1780.

Friar, John to Catharine Callahan—Sept. 19, 1784. Frick, Henry to Margaret Walker—Nov. 23, 1798. Frizzle, Absalom to Rachel Porter—Dec. 19, 1782. Frizzle, Absalom to Ann Cook—Jan. 23, 1795. Frizzle, John to Achsah Sank—Apr. 4, 1795. Frizzle, William to Helen Buckingham—Mar. 18, 1797. Frizzle, William D. to Jane

Weir-Sept. 5, 1798.

Frost, Caleb to Elizabeth Mansell—Jan. 26, 1791. Frost, George, to Ann Mahar—Apri. 20, 1789. Frost, James to Sarah Simpson—Nov. 6, 1781. Frost, John to Elizabeth Dorsey-Feb. 13, Frost, William to Mary Ogg Shipley-Aug. 19, 1791. Frymiller, John to Elizabeth Walter—June 27, 1798. Fryate, Martin to Mary Pocock—May 22, 1783.

Fulhart, Philip to Elizabeth Lynch—Aug. 4, 1797. Fuller, Samuel to Elizabeth Sheers—Aug. 7, 1783. Fuller, William to Sarah Kelso-Jan. 2, 1799. Fullom, George to Dorothy King-May 2, 1782. Fulton, James to Ann Christopher-Oct. 6, 1786. Fulton, John to Jane Crockett— Aug. 10, 1778. Fundas, Philip to Sarah Lenhart—Dec. 26, 1797. Furlong, William to Sally Johnson—May 5, 1791.

Gadden, Henry to Peggy Bruff-Nov. 20, 1799. Gaddis, George to Isabella Hays-Dec. 10, 1777. Gaikes, Samuel to Elizabeth Flood—July 4, 1795. Gaither, James to Susannah V. Gray—June 3, 1797. Gaither, James to Patience Hale—Dec. 5, 1798. Gaither, John to Ruth Hipsley—Dec. 24, 1793. Gaither, Rezin to Sarah Ridgely—Jan. 28, 1783. Gaither, Samuel to Ruth Shipley-Nov. 11, 1799.

Gallagher, Daniel to Jane Higginbothom—Mar. 25, 1799. Gallaher, John to Anna Alce—Dec. 24, 23, 1799. Galloway, Absalom to Rebecca Chamber, 1798. Galloway, Absalom to Rebecca Chamberlain—July 31, 1788. Galloway, Acquilla to Nancy Barton—Feb. 18, 1792. Galloway, Francis to Margaret Schockney—Mar. 23, 1790. Galloway, James to Mary Chine—Sept. 1, 1790. Galloway, Marshall to Hannah Watlin—Sept. 2, 1796. 1786. Galloway, Moses to Pamelia Owings-Mar. 6, 1782. Galloway, Robert to Judy McHafferty—Sept. 2, 1799. Galloway, Salathiel to Mary Galloway—Nov. 6, 1797. Galloway, Thomas to Catherine Dallis—Feb. 10, 1781. Galloway, William to Scisley Brian-Dec. 13, 1783.

Gamble, Thomas to Mary McPillon-Oct. 29, 1795. Gambrill, John to Nelly Gambrill-Aug. 13, 1799. Gambrill, William to Elizabeth Jacob-Aug. 24, 1797. Ganer, John to Deborah Colbert-son—Aug. 3, 1797. Ganteaume, James to Eliza-

beth Carey-Nov. 8, 1797.

Gardener, Richard to Mary Davis-May 5, 1778, Gardiner, Obed to Deborh Gottier-June 3, 1791. Gardiner, William to Tobitha Porter-Nov. 7, 1788. Gardner, Isaac to Rachel Hudson-Aug. 22, 1798. Gardner, John to Margaret Hoofman—Mar. 10, 1794. Gardner, John to Ann Sadler—Dec. 16, 1797. Gardner, Peter to Debby Curtis—Nov. 6, 1799. Gardner, William to Helen Gardner-Sept. 3, 1779. Gardner, William to Rachel Stewart-Feb. 2, 1798.

Garlan, Joseph to Anna Penn—June 29, 1799.
Garland, George to Martha Messer—Feb. 27, 1797. Garland, John to Mary Ann Lyston—Nov. 11, 1790. Garman, Benjamin to Rachel Barton—Jan. 4, 1797. Garn, William to Sarah Goodwin—Mar. 20, 1793. Garnes, William to Jane Tune—Feb. 13, 1794. Garner, Flinn to Cary Parrish—Feb. 5, 1794. Garner, John Valentine to Mary Kelly—July 27, 1778. Garoin, William to Jane Ager—Oct. 18, 1784.

Garrett, Samuel to Rebecca Foreman-Nov. 20, 1779. Garrettson, Cornelius to Mary Henderson-Jan. 26, 1782. Garrettson, Shadrick to Mary Jan. 26, 1782. Garrettson, Shadrick to Mary Andrews—June 21, 1784. Garrettson, Thomas to Rachel Roberts—Oct. 23, 1789. Garvey, George to Jemima Botts—Nov. 21, 1793. Gash, Benjamin to Ruth Taylor—Feb. 26, 1794. Gash, Nicholas to Mary Hiss—Sept. 12, 1781. Gassaway, Nicholas to Cassandra Randall—Feb. 9, 1785. Gatchel, Samuel H. to Ann Gray—Oct. 18, 1896. Gates, Theorem 2, Lude History, Page 1800. Thomas to Lyde Hickins-Dec. 16, 1780.

Gauline, John Baptiste to Pauline Justine Leuder-Nov. 19, 1796. Gavin, John to Jane Smith-Sept. 5, 1799. Gavin, Matthew to Ann Fitzgerald—Sept. 3, 1795. Gayon, Peter to Eleanor Broughton—Jan. 27, 1794.

Gearisk, Francis to Rachel Holbrooks—May 9, 1798. Geddes, David to Lydia Day—Feb. 5, 19, 1798. 1794. Geddes, David to Elizabeth CourtneySept. 3, 1796. Geddes, James to Margaret Flox—Oct. 19, 1786. Geisenderfer, Jacob to Elizabeth Nichodemus—Feb. 13, 1798. Gent, Thomas to Elizabeth Landers—June 1, 1796. Geoghagen, Ambrose to Mary Selman—Mar. 3, 1778. Geoghagan, George to Elizabeth Wonder-July 10, 1788. Geoghagan, John to Diana Harris-

May 3, 1779.

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George, Henry to Margaret Cole—Mar. 13, 795. Georgia, John to Elizabeth Gantz—Dec. 1795. Georgia, John to Elizabeth Gantz—Dec. 17, 1796. Geras, Peter to Magdaline Momillan—Apr. 17, 1783. Gerlach, John to Mary Keilholtz—Apr. 7, 1796. German, Benjamin to Rachel Parlett—Feb. 17, 1784. German, John to Sarah Barney—Dec. 21, 1782. German, Thomas to Zana Bevin—Oct. 5, 1785. Gerrish, Francis to Mary Lyon—June 4, 1778. Gerry, James to Florah Low—Oct. 10, 1786, Getic, Henry to Mary Rarnover—Aug. 1, 1792. Ghequire Henry to Mary Barnover—Aug. 1, 1792. Ghequire, Charles to Harriet Haily—Feb. 5, 1785.

Gib, James to Charlotte Mattison—May 20, 1779. Gibbons, James to Hannah Bush—Mar. 8, 1794. Gibbs, Joseph to Elizabeth Brawton— Oct. 21, 1779. Gibson, James to Catherine Etty-bum—June 22, 1784. Gibson, James to Sarah Ward—April 1, 1797. Gibson, John to Lucy Pearson—Nov. 23, 1789. Gibson, John to Eliza-beth Joyce—May 9, 1789. Gibson, John Lee to Mary Wheeler—July 12, 1779. Gibson, Joseph to Susanna Jones—Oct. 28, 1783. Gibson, Thomas to Caraline Porter—May 8, 1778.

to Caroline Porter-Mar. 8, 1778.

Gilb, James to Catharine Matison—May 20, 1779. Gilbert, Benjamin to Eleanor Hudson—Feb. 24, 1789. Gilbert, Thomas Priar to Ruth Fisher -Dec. 29, 1790. Gilberthorp, Francis to Mary underlun-Nov. 14, 1796. Gilberthorp, Francis Sunderlunto Sarah Pratt-April 18, 1798. Gilberthorp, Thomas to Rachel Joy-Aug. 6, 1792. Gilburn, William to Nancy Churchmore-July 13, 1797.

William to Nancy Churchmore—July 18, 1747.

Gilder, Ruben to Mary Ashberry Alkin—Oct.
5, 1790. Giles, George to Mary Hollings—May
9, 1785. Giles, Robert to Elizabeth Oatmer—
Sept. 18, 1784. Giles, Samuel to Dorothy Phields
—Dec. 11, 1790. Giles, William to Nancy
Israel—April 5, 1796.

Israel—April 5, 1796.

Gill, Benjamin to Jemima Murray—Nov. 28, 1792. Gill, Edward to Mary Jones—May 13, 1779. Gill, Edward to Ann Parish—Oct. 4, 1782. Gill, Hugh to Emsey Russell—Feb. 24, 1786. Gill, John to Leah Barney—Oct. 30, 1781. Gill, John to Margarett Chilcott—Nov. 17, 1788. Gill, John Price to Providence Kirby—Nov. 29, 1792. Gill, Joshua to Jemima Gorsuch—Jan. 19, 1799. Gill, Joshua to Nancy Goodfellow—June 5, 1799. Gill, Nicholas to Elizabeth Gill—May 13, 1794. Gill, Stephen G. to Urith Gill—June 20, 1790. Gill, William to Rachel Wooden—May 12, 1783. Gill, William to Mary Gill—June 15, 1793. Gill, William to Susannah Haile—Dec. 3, 1795. Haile-Dec. 3, 1795.

Gilling, James to Elizabeth Wates—July 12, 1778. Gillingham, Thomas to Mary Williams—Sept. 23, 1791. Gilliss, John to Susannah Ship-ley—July 23, 1792. Gilmore, John to Jane Smith—Jan. 11, 1796. Gilnar, John to Rachel Darby—Feb. 2, 1799. Gilson, Morris to Mary McDonald—Mar. 22, 1786.

Ginnings, William to Mary Hoppon-May 16, 1795. Giraud, Alexander to Mary Ryan—Oct. 28, 1797. Giraud, Iam John to Ann Harriett Wheeler—June 18, 1796. Gisse, Peter to Susannah

Deeter-June 4, 1795. Gist, David to Rebecca Deeter—June 4, 1795. Gist, David to Rebecca Hammond—June 4, 1785. Gist, John Elder to Francis Trip—Nov. 13, 1783. Gist, Mordecai to Mary Sterrett—Jan. 23, 1778. Gist, Thomas to Ruth Kelly—July 29, 1785. Gist, Thomas to Penelope Deye Cockey—May 6, 1792.
Gittelman, John to Mary Maydwell—July 11, 1797.

1785. Gittings, Archibald to Elizabeth Bosley Mar. 8, 1799. Gittings, James to Mary Gorsuch—Oct. 5, 1779. Gittings, James to Mary Gorsuch—Oct. 5, 1779. Gittings, James to Harriett Sterett—April 22, 1793. Gittings, Richard to Mary Sterett—Nov. 20, 1788. Given, James to Elizabeth Green—Oct. 6, 1794. Given, John to Mary McCharg. Oct. 25, 1789.

McClung-Oct. 25, 1782.

Gladman, Michael to Aminer Porter-Mar. 30, 1779. Gladman, Thomas to Eleanor Weer-Apr. 28, 1792. Gladman, Inomas to Eleanor Weer—Apr. 28, 1792. Glanville, Stephen to Sarah Stevenson—May 31, 1798. Glarany, Francis Henry to Elizabeth Dechamp—May 5, 1791. Glebe, Thomas to Elizabeth Doyle—June 4, 1798. Glede, James to Comfort Fields—Feb. 27, 1798. Gleeson, Roger to Catherine Bryan—June 18, 1797. Glenn, Hanson William to Catharine Penn—May 23, 1795. Glenn Leoch to Sarah Marker, Nov. 13, 1795. 1795. Glenn, Jacob to Sarah Marker—Nov. 13, 1799. Glenn, James to Mary Weaver—May 16, 1799. Glenn, Samuel to Ann Rone—May 29, 1782. Glover, Joshua to Rachel Dorsey—Oct. 19, 1791.

Glynn, James to Elizabeth Roberts—April 6, 1779. Goalen. Thomas to Esther Baxter—Nov. 26, 1798. Goddard, William to Elizabeth Leirew
—June 24, 1786. Goddard, William to Ann
Rocholt—June 23, 1783. Godfrey, Bennum to
Mary Bullock—April 22, 1788. Godin, Francis
to Margaret Meek—Nov. 17, 1796.

Goe, Henry Bateman to Susannah Gittings— Feb. 7, 1792. Goe, William to Cassandra Jones—Oct. 5, 1790. Goechea, Charles to Mary Froggett—April 17, 1793. Goetz, John to Rachel Nondeberg—Aug. 23, 1794. Goghan, John to Mary Donsheath—Jan. 3, 1793. Gold, Pollish to Sarah Froggett—July 20, 1793.

Gones, Abraham to Mary Gitting—Oct. 25, 1788. Gonet, Marceline to Louisa Catharina Pallon—Jan. 2, 1799. Good, Samuel to Eleanor White—Feb. 4, 1790. Good/ellow, William to Nancy Butter—Oct. 1, 1799.

Goodwin, James to Catherine Williams-Sept. 2, 1781. Goodwin, James to Lilly Vincent-22, 1781. July 14, 1798. Goodwin, James to Jane Hogan— Feb. 23, 1799. Goodwin, Lyde to Abigail Levy— Mar. 15, 1779. Goodwin, Moses to Elizabeth Geoghagen—Feb. 15, 1798. Goodwin, Thomas to Mary Fennell-Dec. 30, 1782.

Gordon, George to Elizabeth Ober-July 7, Gordon, George to Elizabeth Ober—July 1, 1796. Gordon, James to Mary Barkever—Mar. 25, 1778. Gordon, James to Jane Skinner—Aug. 1, 1778. Gordon, John to Sophia Myers—Feb. 10, 1795. Gordon, John to Eleanor Wilson—Mar. 25, 1797. Gordon, Michael to Frances Savage—July 5, 1794. Gordon, Philip to Tilly Williams—Nov. 27, 1795. Gordon, Williams to Tomison White—May 5, 1784. Gordon, Williams to Elizabeth Paccek—Apr. 18, 1788. to Elizabeth Pocock-Apr. 18, 1788.

Gore, George to Barbary Fry-Dec. 3, 1789. Gore, John to Clarissa Clark-Aug. 29, 1785. Gore, Richards to Letty Montgomery-Oct. 29, 1790. Gore, Richards to Aller Country Montgomery-Oct. 29, 1790. Gore, Richards to Allay Sandillind—Nov. 7, 1794. Gorman, Thomas to Mary Clay—Feb. 14, 1778. Gormby, Michael to Biddy Fockes—Apr. 22, 1799. Gormley, Cornelius to Mary Obrian—

Sept. 17, 1796.

Gorsuch, Benjamin to Mary Holland—June 5, 1783. Gorsuch, Charles to Dealley Demmitt—Dec. 22, 1784. Gorsuch, Charles B. to Mary Wheeler—Nov. 25, 1799. Gorsuch, David to Rebecca Gorsuch—Oct. 30, 1786. Gorsuch, Dickinson to Mary Talbott—Mar. 24, 1794. Gorsuch, Deach to Elizabeth Hatters. L. 23, 1776. Jacob to Elizabeth Hetherton—Jan. 21, 1796. Gorsuch, John to Mary McClung—Oct. 3, 1791. Gorsuch, John to Elizabeth Price—Oct. 22, 1791. Gorsuch, John to Sarah Galloway—Dec. 19, 1795. Gorsuch, John to Mary Riley—Nov. 29, Gorsuch, Joshua to Ann Smith-June 1791. Gorsuch, Joshua to Ann Smith—June 24, 1795. Gorsuch, Joshua to Ann Diamond—May 16, 1797. Gorsuch, Nathan to Balasha Pearce—Sept. 13, 1779. Gorsuch, Norman to Kitty Gorsuch—Nov. 8, 1790. Gorsuch, Robert to Sarah Donovan—Aug. 8, 1782. Gorsuch, Thomas to Ellen Chapman—Feb. 14, 1778. Gorsuch, Thomas to Keziah Wheeler—Mar. 29, 1779. Gorsuch, Thomas to Keziah Wheeler—Mar. 29, 1779. Gorsuch, Thomas to Rebese McClume. 1779. Gorsuch, Thomas to Rehecca McClung— Dec. 15, 1787. Gorsuch, William to Caroline Tipton—Jan. 9, 1783. Gorsuch, William to Pene-lope Tipton—Nov. 14, 1787. Gorsuch, William to Aberellah Vaughan—June 6, 1793.

Gosjean, John James to Mary Trigle-Oct. 21, 1790. Goslin, Mordicai to Lippy Seabrooks— Mar. 31, 1778. Gosnell, Charles to Sarah Brown Mar. 31, 1778. Gosnell, Charles to Sarah Brown—Oct. 17, 1795. Gosnell, Greenbury to Ruth Pinbarton—Oct. 1, 1792. Gosnell, Mordecai to Sarah Cole—Jan. 12, 1791. Gosnell, Peter to Nancy Shipley—Jan. 21, 1791. Gosnell, Philip to Mary Ward—July 28, 1786.
Gott, Edward to Mary Bond—Dec. 13, 1791. Gott, Richard to Ruth Bailey—Dec. 16, 1795. Gough, Harry to Patty Onion—May 16, 1788.

(To be continued)



EATON BIBLE RECORDS

Bible in Possession of James A. Bruun Kansas City, Mo. May 1954 Published 1875

Co-Operative Bible and Publishing Co.

Muscatine, Iowa
1. Facsimile of Marriage Certificate

Certifying that: James A. Eaton and Mary E. Davis, both of Marion County, Indiana were united in Holy Matrimony on the Second day of February, 1854.

2. Births: James A. Eaton, Born September 16th, AD 1833, Mary E. Eaton, Born February 21st, AD 1836. Demetrius T. Eaton, Born January 22nd, AD 1855

Calvin E. Eaton, Born May 25th, AD 1857. Arrontesa E. Eaton, Born July 23rd, AD 1859.
Martin F. Eaton, Born March 27th, AD 1862.
Laura M. Eaton, Born April 1st, AD 1865.
Rita A. Eaton, Born October 1st, AD 1869. Myrtle May Eaton, Born July 18th, AD 1874.

3. Marriages:

Art S. Lawrence and Tesa E. Eaton, October

20th, 1881.
D. T. Eaton and Nettie Smythe, Apr. 26th, 1882. Martin Freemont Eaton and Dora Lipplegoes,

Laura Myrau Eaton and Claire Brayton Bird, June 29th, 1892.

Myrtle May Eaton and Charles Anaultus Bruun, June 19th, 1895.

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Rita Amelia Eaton and Carl Derando Tyrrell, May 16th, 1900.

Calvin Edwin Eaton and Mary Adelade Murphy, Feb. 20th, 1913. 4. Deaths:

James A. Eaton, January 6th, 1921. Mary E. Eaton, May 20th, 1924. Demetrius T. Eaton, June 26th, 1920. Rita Amelia Tyrrell, July 29th, 1925. Calvin E. Eaton, August 17th, 1925. Laura M. Eaton Bird, April 9th, 1936. Myrtle May Bruun, September 2nd, 1939. Arrontesa E. Lawrence, February 4th, 1940. Martin Freemont Eaton, November 11th, 1944. Memoranda:

Record of family of Bluford Eaton. Bluford Eaton. Born Feb. 14, 1809. Died Feb. 1876

Nancy Eaton. Born April 1812 Died. Bluford Eaton and Nancy Phipps married. Children of Bluford and Nancy Eaton: William T. Eaton. Born Nov. 16th, 1828 Died. Mary J. Eaton. Born Feb. 7th, 1831 Died. Nancy Eaton, Born Sept. 16th, 1833.

Nancy Eaton, Jr. Born Sept. 16th, 1836 Died.

Lucinda Eaton, Born Sept. 3rd, 1838.

Martin S. Eaton, Born Feb. 11th, 1841 Died. Bluford Eaton, Jr. Born Aug 12th, 1843 Died. Lewis Eaton. Born Apr. 9th, 1846 Died. Malinda Eaton. Born Dec. 16th, 1848.

Contributed by Olive Winship Brunn (Mrs. James A.) as Registrar of Kansas City Chapter, D.A.R. of Kansas City, Missouri.

MY MAMA MS

"Your Grandfather Deming always went by the (name) of Captain Solomon Deming he lived in Sandisfield State of Massachusetts great many Demings but not all kiln * as for my fathers family I know nothing at all about them I left my fathers home at ten years of age I had six In the state of the second of raised in Newhartford Connecticut your uncle Cowles tavern was known all over the world in Newhartford if I could see you I could tell more about them.'

This quotation bears the notation on the back, "My Mama MS." Mrs. William Thomas Farrar (Ellen Maria Peck) writes the following explanation. "Written by Grandma Deming for her son, Leander Deming."

The maiden name of Ellen's mother was Sarah Deming, who married, first, John Peck of Stratford, Conn., and Madison, Ga., and bir Strattord, Collin, and Mansoli, Collins Powell Farrar, born in Va., and later of Stanfordville, Putnam Co., Ga. Sarah Deming, born in Litchfield, Co., Conn., 1820, was the daughter of David Deming, born 1792 in Sandisfield, Mass., died 1837 in Madison, Ga., and his wife, Sarah White Phillips, the person who wrote the manuscript whose surname was White, but at ten years of age she was adopted by Mr. Phillips, a relative. She

was born in 1790, died 1851 in Madison, Ga. Solomon Deming was born in Wethersfield, Conn., 1736, died in 1832 in Sandisfield, Mass. He served in the Revolutionary War as a First Lieutenant in the Patriot army.

Leander Deming mentioned was born in Madison, Ga., 1825, married Helen A. Jones in 1858, died 1862, leaving one child, Nellie A., who

married Mr. Vencill.

11,

This information has been supplied by Miss Lilla Odom of Eatonton, Ga., who is the daughter of Edgar Odom and his wife, Olive Farrar, one of the twin daughters of William Thomas Farrar and his first wife, Ellen Maria Peck. Miss Odom is descended from Solomon Deming through his second wife, Margaret Burt. Solomon Deming was the great grandson of John Deming who recorded a homestead in Wethersfield, Conn. "Your Uncle Cowles" in her memorandum to Leander Deming, As David Deming's sister, Margaret, married Theodore Cowles of New Hartford, Conn., it is supposed Theodore Cowles is the person to whom she referred.

* Note: The word "kiln" is an error for kin.

REPRINTS OF VIRGINIA COUNTY RECORDS VOLUME TWO

The Virginia Colonial Militia, a reprint of Volume 2 of the Virginia County Records, edited by William Armstrong Crozier, is now available from the Southern Book Company of Baltimore,

Maryland.-\$5.

It is a most comprehensive work of its kind and includes in the table of contents: Land Bounty Certificates; Militia Rosters in Hening's Statutes at Large; Lord Dunsmore's War; Militia at the Battle of Point Pleasant; Augusta County Militia in 1742; Miscellaneous County Rosters; Militia Officers in 1680; Militia Officers in 1699; Volunteer Cavalry Association; Rosters of the Virginia Regiment; and Spotsylvania County Order Books. It also contains an index of counties as well as a general index.

Queries

Morrow-David Morrow, Sr. Recs. show he entered land near Selma, Dallas Co., Ala, abt. 1818. Sold this land in early 1820's. Did he go to Oxford, Miss. fr. Ala.? Will app. dates and places of b. and mar. of David and also w. Margaret ——?; maiden name of w.; data of ch.—Mrs. W. H. Wallace, Rt. 1, Box 15, La-

Clark-Gooch-Would like to ask help on ancestors, all dates, etc. on both Orvely Scott Clark, b. 6 Jan. 1810 in Ky., d. 1859, Trenton, Mo., mar. Cynthia Gooch, 14 Jan. 1840 in Ky. and of same Cynthia Gooch, b. 7 Jan. 1811, d. 1902 in Ore., dau. of Gideon Gooch, b. 18 June 1779 and Nancy Stevenson, b. 24 Sept. 1777 .-Jos. W. Boyer, 2855 1st St., Baker, Ore.

Williams—Nathan Williams, 1756, Sheriff of Northampton Co., N.C., left will 1758. W., Rebecca; bro. Benjamin; sons were Eli, Nathan,

Jr. (mar. Sela ---? in Isle Wt. Co., Va. 1764); Thomas: daus. were Martha (mar. Sturgeon), Lucy (mar. Powell), Martha (mar. Sawrey), Any inf. as to origin of Nathan or his w. Rebecca, also Sela, w. of Nathan Jr. is greatly des.—Miss Marie Williams, P. O. Box 216, Summerton, S. C.

Penny-Savage—I des. inf. re pars. or any inf. of anc. of Samuel Henry Penny, b. Roberson Co., N. C., 410-1853, d. 3-12-1899, Wilmington, N. C., mar. Elizabeth Catherine Savage Nov. 22, 1877 at Smithville, N. C. (later Southport, N. C.), had Rufus B.; Samuel Henry Jr.; Walter Theresa; Samuel P.; Rachel; Eliza. C. Elizabeth Catherine Savage, b. 8-15, 1855, d. 10-5-1925, Wilmington, N. C. She was the dau. of Capt. John R. Savage, prom. figure of the "War between the States," was imprisoned in Wilmington, N. C.—Mrs. Sam H. Penny, Jr., 4141 Kriter Lane, Memphis, Tenn.

Pike-Mills-Want inf. on William Pike, Pat. of Am. Rev., his b, date and pars; mar. Susannah Mills from St. Marys Co., Md., mig. to Nelson Co., Ky., Holy Cross; had 11 ch.: Joseph, John, Anastacia, Stephen, Ignatius, Nancy, Martha, Bernard, Nicholas, Eliza and Mary; enl. Md. troops 2-22-77, missing 8-16-1780, pvt. Md. Reg., sub. for John Madox, 8-2-1781.—Mrs. Otie McCarthy, 2681 Lekeward Ave. Detroit 15 Miles Carthy, 2681 Lakewood Ave., Detroit 15, Mich.

McBride-Want all poss, inf. on fol. McBrides and their spouses. Ann McBride, 9 month 14, 1809, recd. on request: ch: Hannah, Rachel, and step-son, name not given, recd. on req. of Ann and husband; Friends recs. New Garden Monthly Meeting, Columbiana Co., Ohio, Ann McBride and ch. Joseph, Jeremiah, and John, 12 mo. 25, 1834, recd. by Alum Creek, M.M., Delaware Co., O., on certificate from Sandy Spring, Columbiana Co., O. Hannah McBride, formerly Ward, 8 mo. 1, 1808, reported mar. out of unity, disowned, rees. Hopewell M.M., Frederick Co., Va. Anna McBride, formerly Tomlinson, 7 mo. 9, 1828, disowned mar. out of unity, rees. Springfield M.M., Guilford Co., N. C. Maria McBride, formerly Dutton, 5 mo. 22, 1834, disowned, mar. Columbiana Co., O.; 10 mo. 24, 1834 granted cert. from Sandy Creek M.M., Columbiana Co., O. to Alum Creek M.M., Delaware Co., O. Hannah McBride, formerly Schooley, 10 mo. 21, 1836. disowned, mar. out of unity, rees. Sandy Spring M.M., Columbiana Co., O.—Miss Rose May Turner, 5524 Blaisdell Ave., Minneapolis 19, Minn.

Cole-Adams—Am trying to locate names of pars. of a Submit Cole, b. May 23, 1784 near Grafton, Windham Co., Vt. and who mar. Abijah Adams, son of Joseph and Jerusha Adams, in the First Church of Rockingham, Vt. Jan. 4, 1802. Ch. were: Lucena, Laura, Hannah, Harriet, Hila, Louisa, Joseph and Darius. Abijah and Submit (Cole) Adams md. to Cardington, O. in 1844. Wd. also like b.pl., b. dates and pars. of the Joseph and Jerusha Adams listed abv. They liv. in Killingly, Conn. fr. 1769-1786 and were in Rockingham, Windham Co., Vt. in 1790 and 1800. Joseph Adams mar. 2ndly a Sarah bet. 1795 and 1797 and they md. fr. Rocking-ham to Reading, Vt.—Mrs. C. Foster Meanwell, 17344 Appoline Ave., Detroit, 35, Mich.

Pusey-Brown—Nathan Pusey, Quaker, b. 5-17-1748, where?; d. Culpeper Co., Va. 1802; mar.

Mary Brown, b. 10-4-1756 Chester Co., Pa.; dau. Susannah and Daniel. Mar. sd. Mary Brown, Fred. Co., Va., 6-15-1775. Nathan bought land in sd. Co. in 1773—sold same in 1790 and md. to Culpeper Co. and bought land there. Who were his pars.? Wd. like dates and pl. of b., d., and mars. Were desc. of Wm. or Caleb Pusey, Jr., who came to Chester Co., in 1700 fr. Eng. with Uncle Caleb Pusey. Settled near London Grove, Pa.—Mrs. George A. Spooner, 717 61st St., Des Moines 12, Iowa.

Poling - Jackson - Frazer - Denith (Dewith-Dewitt)—Wanted dates and proof of forbears: Richard Poling, Jacob Jackson, Joshua Frazee, Richard Poling mar. Sophia Denith (Dewith or Dewitt) liv. in Md., Va. and finally in Perry Co., Ohio. Ch.: Sarah, Mart, William, Anna,

Elizabeth, Rachel.

Elizabeth Poling mar. Nov. 1804, Jacob Jackson in Md., moving to Ohio the following spring and in 1841 to Van Buren County, Iowa. Their daughter, Mary Jackson mar. Mar. 9, 1837 in Perry County, Ohio, William Reed Frazee, son of Joshua and Nancy (Reed) Frazee.—Reply to Mrs. John W. Davis, 933 Bullock Ave., Yeadon,

Cornell-Childs-Elder-Anderson-Swanson-Inf. wanted on Gideon Cornell and w. Rebecca Childs. Ch. were: John Joy, b. 1780; Martha; Benjamin; Frances Childs; Joseph; Gardner T .all b. at Newport, R. I. Who were pars. of Gideon Cornell and did he have Rev. serv.?

Also inf. wanted on William (Newman?) Elder, d. 1797 in Green Co., Ga., md. fr. Va. Who were his pars.—did he have Rev. serv.?

Also who was w. of William Swanson, b. 1720, Pittsylvania Co., Va. Any inf. will be greatly app.—Mrs. H. E. Watkins, 918 Third Ave.,

Albany, Ga.

Lee-Dove Want to find pars. and all inf. re. John Lee and wife, Mary Dove, who came to Lawrence Co., Ind., from N. C. in 1814. Their ch.: Basheba b. 1798, mar. Wm. Hatfield; Myriah, b. 1799, mar. ——? Bowes; Sarah, b. 1801, mar. Wm. Kincaid; Farabee, b. 1804, mar. George Hoopengarner; Jennette, b. 1807, mar. —? Grant; Jamieson, b. 1809, mar. Julianne Rosenbaum; Wilson, b. 1812, mar. Kathryn Knight; Jacob, b. 1812; Richard, b. 1813; John, Jr., b. 1815; Lucy, b. 1816. Any inf. will be greatly app. -Mrs. Albert C. Williams, Campbellsburg, Ind.

Bolling-Gay-Putnam-Maj. John Bolling, b. 1700, d. Sept. 6, 1757, mar. 1728 to Elizabeth Blair. They lived in Va. I have the names, etc. of 7 of their 19 ch. Who can give me the names of the other 12? There is a rec. Was there a -? Gay, --? Simmons, dau. who mar. -

-? Duglass? McDaniel or -

Also Dr. William A. Gay was the gr.son of William Gay who settled in Jamestown, 1630. Will of Henry Gay, prob. Isle of Wight Co., 1737 names son William. Was his fa. Henry? Want data on these Gays. Dr. W. A. Gay mar. three times-the last in 1730 to Elizabeth Bolling. Want data on other wives and their ch. He was Justice of Henrico Co.—Sheriff in 1745 and Justice of Chesterfield at its formation in 1749. Will prob. in Chesterfield 1749. Elizabeth d. in 1766 left lands in Cumberland Co. to son John. Want data on this John Gay. Was he John Thomas Gay?

Also John Putnam lived near Ware Shoals. Abbeville Co., S. C. and was member of old Turkey Creek Baptist Ch. bef. 1800. He mar. Elizabeth Johnson (Johnston); they left the state on or before 1814 for Miss. Territory. Sons John, James and Jerry later went West. Want parents, dates of John and Elizabeth Johnson Putnam. Putnam. There was a Putnam Bible-Mrs. C. G. Jordan, 721 Dallas Ave., Selma, Ala.

Packard-Rev. Jonas Fuller Packard of Bennington, Vt., b. Sept. 10, 1786, d. Nov. 8, 1859, mar. Prudence Jagger, Nov. 2, 1817. She was b. Charlotte, Vt., Feb. 22, 1799, d. Mar. 27, 1888. Wish inf. re Jonas Fuller Packard. Fam. Bible to prove that Malcolm, their 1st ch. was b. in Bennington, Vt., Sept. 11, 1818—Mrs. Harry Packard, 1819 No. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Col.

Hancock-Maddox—John Hancock, b. 1730, d. Nov. 10, 1802, mar. Oct. 16, 1755, Elizabeth Maddox in Gouchland Co., Va., md. to Albemarle Co. (now Fluvanna Co., Va.). John Hancock in 1757 is ref. to as then liv. in Albemarle Co., Va., later in life re rem. to that part of Henry Co., Va. fr. wh. Patrick Co., Va., was taken in 1791, where he d. Nov. 10, 1802. Will prob. Dec. 1802, Patrick Co., Va. Left 4 sons and 6 daus. Ch. were: Lewis, b. 1757, d. 1828; William, b. 1750. 1759, no further rec.; Major, b. 1760, no further rec.; Benjamin, b. 1762, d. 1817; Nancy, b. 1764, mar. 1780, Jessie Corn; Rodie, b. 1766, mar. 1784, Samuel Lane; Eliz., b. 1768, mar. 1790, William James Mayo; Susannah, b. 1772, not mar. at time of f.'s will; Judith, b. 1770, mar. prior to 1802, of I.'s will; Judith, b. 1770, mar. prior to 1802, Valentine Mayo; Mary, b. 1774, mar. prior to 1802, James Morrison. See will 1802 Patrick Co., Va. for the abv. ch. "See recs. at Ct. House, Lebanon, Wilson Co., Tenn." Marriage Bonds: Lebanon, Wilson Co., Tenn. Attest—John Allison. William Hancock mar. 8-22-1812, Neely West. Surety: William Hancock and Major Hancock. Question: Is this William and Major Hancock, sons of John Hancock abv. or sons of William or Major Hancock, above? This William Hancock who mar. Neely West, my gt. gd. pars. Would like very much to have a Rev. Hancock rec. If some Hancock or desc. of the Hancocks wd. write me I wd. much app. it.-Mrs. Etta Stephens Stokes, Box 144, Hartman, Ark.

Bryan—Wish to corr. w. desc. of Hardy Bryan, Jr., b. 1781, Johnston Co., N. C., d. when? where?, mar. 1802 to Elva Jones, b. 1780. She was liv. in 1850 with dau. Nancy Sollis in Duplin Jones Bryan (T) were pars, of Stephen K. Bryan, b. 1807 N. C., mar. 1831 Maria Kornegay, came to Miss. 1846 fr. Sampson Co., N. C. Want names of other ch. of Hardy Bryan.—Mrs. John H. Bryan, 40 Calhoun St., West Point, Miss.

Lombard-David Lombard, Rev. sol. was the f. of 8 sons. My line was son Jesse, b. 1793 in Windsor Co., Vt. Who was David's w.? When and where was he b.? Mar. and d. date needed to est. D.A.R. line. Will gladly exc. any inf.—

Mrs. Joseph White, Plain City, O.

McCartney-Jamison-Data des. on -Cartney who mar. Mary Jamison, dau. of Francis Jamison, Sr., an early-day res. of or near Chambersburg, Pa. The McCartneys later md. to Ky. List of their ch. and his given name, especially des. One son was named Marmaduke (1789-1863). -Mrs. W. R. Shaw, 404 Indiana St., Neodesha, oals old mar. the Sons Want nson C. G. enn-1859, is b. 888. e to enn-

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Thomas-Iddings-Wayne-The will of Richard Iddings 1753 Quaker of Chester Co., Pa. mentions w. Margaret, dau. Priscilla Wayne, gr.dau. Elizabeth Wayne, dau. Elizabeth Wayne, and kinsmen, Thomas Thomas of Radnor, Philip Thomas of French Creek and David Thomas of Newtown. There is Bapt. Cem. loc. on land once bel. to William Thomas. He came to Newtown 1698 and was disowned by Quaker Mtg. there in 1708 for joining the Bapts. Amg, those bur. there are: Margaret Iddings, d. 1775, age 84; Priscilla Wayne, w. Humphrey Wayne, d. 1781, age 74; Elizabeth Wayne, Relict of Isaac Wayne Esq., d. 1793, age 84 (this is m. of General Anthony Wayne); David Thomas, d. 1734, age 64. Was Margaret Iddings a sis. of this David Thomas? What is their rel.ship to the 1698 William Thomas? Can someone supply data on desc. of Thomas kinsmen ment, in Iddings' will? William Thomas, b. abt. 1725 mar. Rebecca Camm, 1749 in Chester Co., Pa., d. 1814 in O. In 1783 went to Ga. with their 6 ch.: Abishac, Margaret, Elizabeth, Camm, Sarah and Rebecca. In 1787 William and Camm Thomas bought 139 acres in Wrightsborough Twp., Richmond (now McDuffie) Co. In 1802, Rebecca Camm Thomas d. in Ga. In 1804 William Thomas son Camm with his w. and ch.-dau. Rebecca and dau. Margaret Sanders and her fam.—came to Ohio. Abishac Thomas and his sis., Sarah Day and Elizabeth Holliman rem. in Ga. Elizabeth Holliman had gr. son Charles William Holliman who serv. in Conf. Army. Wd. like inf. on ancs. and desc. of this William Thomas. In some way he was a cousin of Gen. Anthony Wayne.— Mrs. A. S. Lamneck, 1028 N. Woster Ave., Dover, Ohio,

Elliott-Boaz-Bell-Gibson-Would like inf. of Rev. par. of Samuel Elliott b. Va. 5-20-1777 or-dained Meth. minister 1810. Mar. Mary Boaz, Pittsylvania Co., Va. 1798. Mary Boaz Elliott, b. Va. 1778. Samuel and Mary Elliott md. to Bedford Co., Tenn. 1820; Mary d. Tenn. 1852; Samuel d. Tenn. 1853. Nine ch. b. to this union. Samuel W. Elliott, Jr., b. Va. 8-12-1818; d. near Sarcoxie, Mo. 5-18-1880. He mar. Kisiah Bell, 12-27-1840, Tenn. Kisiah, b. Tenn. 4-14-1821; d. nera Sarcoxie, Mo. 4-12-1892. Two ch. b. to this nera Sarcoxie, Mo. 4-12-1892. Iwo ch. b. to this union. Samuel Lafayette Elliott, b. 11-14-1841, Tenn.; d. near Sarcoxie, Mo. 10-4-1886, was my gr.f. He mar. Caledonia Gibson 8-8-1866 near Mt. Vernon, Mo. Caledonia b. Mo. 12-20-1842, d. Sarcoxie, Mo. 4-24-1904. Wd. like inf. on these lines.—Miss Lola M. Curry, 514 19th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Patterson - Stevenson - Douglas - Alexander -Graham-Inf. re Wm. - ? Patterson (schltchr) mar. Sarah Douglas ---? in Va. btw 1730-1755. Ch.: Robert, James, Joseph, Alexander I (b. 1762 or 8-20-1764), Jemima, Jane?. Mar. 2nd ?. Ch. William, Josiah (Method. prchr.), etc. Alexander I mar. (1) Miss Dixon, Dickson, N. C. Mar. (2) (9-10-1801) in N. C. Sarah Stevenson b. 8-8-1772 in S. C., the dau. of Jane Graham Stevenson, b. 5-15-1740. Ch. of Alexander I (schltchr) and Sarah Patterson mostly b. nr. Knoxville, Tenn. Narcissa 1802, Samuel 1804, Joseph 1806, Alexander II 1808, James G. 1810, Jane S. 1812, Robert Wilson (Presbyt, prchr) 1814, Sarah 1816. Alexander I d. Bond Co., Ill. 8-20-1824, Sarah Stevenson Patterson d. 11-2-1850 Bloomington, Ill. Alexander I served in Rev. in S. C. Discharged 10-21-1785. Alexander II mar. Comfort Stuart Alexander 12-6-1831 in Bond Co., Ill. Md. to Wisc., Iowa, Ore. Alexander II d. Ore. 12-9-1884.—Inf. needed by Kenneth K. Patterson, 83-116 Dillon Avenue, Indio, Calif.

Winslow - Terry - Harmon - Bennett - Man-chester-Want pars. of Sarah Winslow who mar. in Fairhaven, Mass., Nov. 1771 to Thomas Terry, b. Dec. 19, 1748/9, d. Oct. 8, 1824, Acushnet, Mass. He was son of Benjamin, 1710 and Joanna Pope, 1717-1781 Terry. Was he grd.son of Ben-jamin b. 1686, d. 1773 and Margaret Holloway Terry and gt.grd.son of Thomas Terry of Block Island, R. I.

Also want pars, of Elizabeth Harmon who mar. in Scarboro, Maine, May 23, 1754 to Edward Milliken, b. Mar. 5, 1783 at Scarboro, d. 1812, Buxton, Maine, a 2nd Lt., 8th Cont. Inf. Also want pars. of both William Bennett and

Desire Manchester who were mar. Dec. 6, 1722 at Tiverton, R. I. Also want ch. of abv. couple-Mrs. John A. Pickens, 226 Sans Souci Ave., DeLand, Fla.

Farrar—Want date and pl. of mar. of Ellen Frances Farrar, b. 10-8-1841, St. Louis, Mo., d. Helena, Mont., 11-26-1906, mar. to James White Kennett, b. 11-19-1838 at Herculeum, Mo., d. St. Louis, Mo., about 1920.—Mrs. A. E. Crawford, 685 Lowell Avenue, Palo, Alto, Calif.

Lee—Want par. of Asel Lee, 1778-1857. Other ch. were Catherine, Jeremiah, Joseph, William Henry, Mary, Sarah, Nancy, and Betsey.—Mildred Lee Meyer, 302 N. Fairview, Liberty, Mo.

Hamilton-Dent-We have fol. recs. of Hamilton fam, who came to Am. fr. Sct. and settled in Md.: Richard Hamilton (Hambleton) 1692 Tax list Lower Spesutia Hundred, Baltimore Co., Md. There were also Timothy in Upper Patapsco, St. Paul's Parish Tax list 1737; William, same as Timothy; and Anthony 1701 Tax list, n. side Gunpowder River; William who d. St. Pauls' Parish, Apr. 17, 1730. William, who d. 1730, and John who d. intestate 1710 were prob. bros. of Richard and Anthony. William Hamilton, Sr., d. 1759, Soldiers Delight Hundred, St. Pauls' Parish Tax list 1737 and Timothy of Upper Patapsco, Tax list 1737 were poss. bros., sons of William who d. 1710. William Sr., d. 1759, had 2 sons, John and William and 6 daus. John, b. 10-3-1716, mar. Sydney Brown, and had sons William and Edward. This line does not imm. concern us, but William, b. circa 1720, d. 1770, mar. Kerenhappuch circa ——? (she d. 1779) had William, Samuel, George, James, Sarah, Helen and Elizabeth. William, b. 1760, was poss. son or gd.son of the abv. William, md. 1st to western part of Va., now Monongalia Co., W. Va., and later to O. He mar. Susannah Brown and had 8 ch. The hist. of this fam. is sd. to be in Hamilton-Dent. Genealogy. Was this ever pub.? If so, can anyone give inf. as to where a copy can be had. Rebecca, a dau. of William and Susannah Hamilton mar. a John Dent. Anyone having inf. please write Mrs. Annabel Wishart Lane, 737 Manheim Rd., Kansas City 9, Mo., or to Mrs. Ben Page, 5801 High Drive, Kansas City, Mo.

Ashley-Kendrick-Cuthbert-Timothy Ashley, b. 7 Nov. 1789 at Poultney, Vt., son of Elisha Ashley and Beulah Dewey, supposedly mar. ——? Kendrick of Tenn. of Ky. Want ancs. of ——?

Kendrick, location and desc.

Also Lucius Allens Ashleys, b. 12 May 1827 at St. Albans, Vt. Want d. and pl. of d. Mar. 1 Apr. 1858 to Mary Cuthbert. Want her d. and pl. of death. They had Lucius Allen Ashley, Jr., and Chester Cuthbert. Want addresses. Sup. liv. in Calif.—Mrs. Esther Ashley Spousta, RFD No. 5,

Box 44, Rogers, Ark.

Bolling - Powell - Choice - Randolph - Wilson-Meade-Hopkins-Sullivan-Blair. A gen. of S. C. sent me the fol. "copy"—no photostat of Bolling Bible, bel. to Samuel Bolling of S. C. who was son of William Bolling of Va. Bible came down in fam. to Samuel and to his dau., Nancy, mar. James Sullivan, Jr. (Different handwriting presumably Samuel Bolling's follows—
"I will set downe some facts for my children to remember. John Bolling II and Elizabeth Blair were my gd. pars. She, dau. of Dr. Archibald Blair and Mary Wilson. One of their ch. was my gd.f., William Bolling, b. 5 May 1731. My m., Amelia, was dau. to Richard Randolph, Jr. and Anne Meade. My pars. were 2nd. coz., he being 5th and she being 6th in descent fr. Princess Pocahontas. Our family left Virginny in 1780 and settled in Laurens Co., S. C. Many relatives and connections came with us or shortly after. Among these were James Sullivan, Sr., who mar. as 1st wife, Meta (Meotaka) elder sister of my father; another sister Jane, mar. Wm. Hopkins; Rolfe and Archibald had some descendants to come also. I myself mar. Nov. 2, 1772 Abigail Choice, dau. to Capt. Tully Choice. A sister of his mar. James Sullivan as 2nd wife. I had 2 bros. and 2 sisters—Amelia, Meotaka, Ann H., the youngest of family. Anne, b. Mar. 3, 1771, mar., as 3rd wife, J. P. Powell, had a son Rigdon in Ala." The gen. who sent me this data says the ab.

J. P. Powell was Capt. John Peyton, Rev. sol.

of Va. I will be glad to pay for photostats and
photostats only for the Bible Records of the
above mentioned Bible, including its title page.

Also will ladies who have joined D.A.R. on Samuel Bolling and his f., William Bolling of Va., please write to me. Did William Bolling have a dau. Ann H. Bolling who mar. Capt. John Peyton Powell? I wish def. proof of this matter with definite photostatic proof which I hope can be found. Who owns this Samuel Bolling Bible in S. C.? Please write to me.—Mrs. W. O. Richey,

Boyce, La.

Bryan-Want inf. on Henry and Needham Bryan. Needham was son of Henry. Needham had 3 bros. that I know of and their names were Allen, William and DeCal. Needham had 2 ch. of whom I have knw. and they were Lucius and

Narcius. Lucius, b. 1823 in Warren Co., Ga., mar. Flora C. Pace. Narcius mar. a Sapp. Any help will be most app.-Mrs. Gene Moore, 622 8th St., Laurel, Miss.

Buck - Clark - Catlin - Huntington - Bothwell-Doneca—Des. inf. of pars. of Sarah Buck, b. Shaftsbury, Vt., Nov. 21, 1773, w. of Ebenezer Clark. Also pars. of Mary Catlin who mar. May 12, 1793 Matthew Huntington of Shaftsbury, D. Rome, N. Y. Also pars. of Peace Clark, b. 1740, mar. 1770 Amos Huntington, prob. at Preston, Conn. D. Shaftsbury, Vt., Feb. 14, 1825. Also name of w. of Alex. Bothwell of Oakham, Mass. He was son of Alex. Bothwell and Jane Doneca of Rutland, Mass.—Mrs. L. W. Kester, 901 S.

Elmhurst Rd., Mount Prospect, Ill. Crawford-Lewis-Carter-Raiford—Wd. like to kn. dates of b., mar. and d. of William Crawford and Elizabeth Lewis with names of ch. and dates. Who was f. of Elizabeth Lewis? Am esp. int. in kn. wh. William had a son, Robert, and if he mar. Elizabeth Carter or Amanda Raiford. Have the line to here and back to Robert. I kn. that my gt.gt.gdf. was named Robt. and that he was a coz. of Joel Harris Crawford of Atlanta. I have letters of Joel H. C. to Lazarus Crawford, my gt.gt.gdf. Lazarus mar. Temperance Ewing, dau. of Hillary Ewing in Wayne Co., N. C. Lazarus was son of Robt. but what Robert?

Also want to kn. who were Hillary's pars., dates of b., mar. d. and Rev. rec. of either Hillary or his f.—Florence Evans, 510 Second Ave., N., Lewisburg, Tenn.

Field-Landon-If some reader recog, the men of these stories handed down in our fam. it wd. help me greatly in my search for my ancs. The surname might be Field but not necessarily. An ancs., possibly with surname, Field, liv. in Montreal, was drafted by Brit., watched his chance, esc., took a canoe, crossed St. Law. Riv. with Brit. in hot pursuit, joined Washington's army. He left prop. of considerable value in Montreal which was confiscated. Who was he?

Also a Rev. sol. eng. in espionage, apprehended by Brit., esc. by horseback in night. His horse balked at crossing a bridge but he whip. him across and by daylight it was disc. that bridge was out and they had crossed on a stringer. What was his name?

Also Mary Landon, b. 3-28-1810, prob. Luzerne Co., Pa., d. 7-27-1889 Marion, Ohio, was gd.ch. of James S. Landon, Rev. sol. Her pars. names wanted.—Mrs. Emerson C. Itschner, 1806 No. Hollister St., Arlington, Va.

WANTED

Book on Plummers in Maryland, published in 1885 by Jane Plummer Thurston by Mrs. Philemon T. Spates, 1615 W. Park Street, Champaign, Ill.

Juniors Look Ahead

(Continued from page 278)

go to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund. the Juniors' national project. Bazaar items should be forwarded, clearly marked for "Junior Membership Bazaar," c/o Administration Building, 1776 D Street, N. W.,

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George Washington Statue on the University of Texas Campus

BY MRS. EARLE B. MAYFIELD

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How fortunate that the Texas Daughters waited twenty-four years to bring to fruition the plan to erect a statue of George Washington on the campus of the University of Texas—fortunate because last year Mrs. Henry Wofford informed the Chairman of the George Washington Monument Committee, Mrs. W. E. McCaleb, that the great Texas sculptor, Dr. Pompeo Coppini would donate his skill and talents to the Texas Daughters for the making of

the statue, in order to complete the project. It was yoted at the 55th annual State Conference to accept the sculptor's gift and finish the project in 1955. Mrs. Loretta G. Thomas, our State Regent, made the completion one of her paramount projects in the last year of her administration and the project which was so formidable for years has been accomplished. How well worth the long wait since the George Washington monument, which was unveiled on the two hundred and twenty-third anniversary of his birth, is unsurpassed in beauty, dignity and artistic elegance.

(Continued on page 317)





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So, from the Panhandle to the Rio Grande, from the Piney Woods of the East across the vast Plains of Western Texas, the Daughters of the American Revolution of this great State of Texas proudly presents this page in tribute to their distinguished and prominent daughter, Loretta Grim Thomas.

MRS. LORETTA GRIM THOMAS

Texas State Regent, 1952-1955



The State Board of Texas not only dedicates this page to Loretta Grim Thomas in acknowledgment of her devotion, ability and efficiency as State Regent, but also as a tribute to the compliment she so richly deserves, the candidacy for Vice-President General, April 1955. The Texas Society, with sincere appreciation, honors a great leader.



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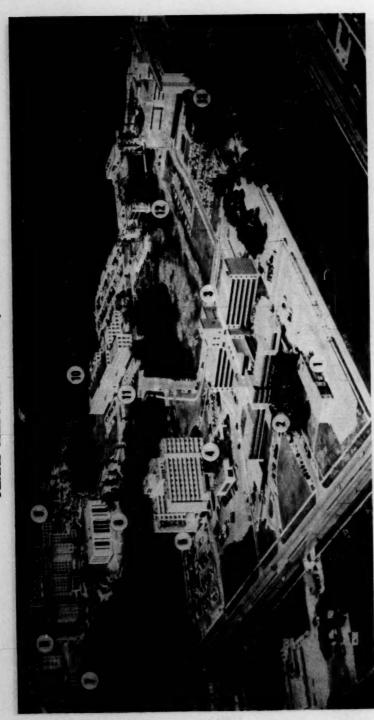
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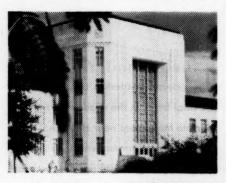
A recent aerial photograph of the Texas Medical Center, Houston, showing its present stage of development: (1) Texas Children's Annex; (2) Texas Children's Hospital; (3) St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital; (4) Boiler plant for both of these hospitals and (5) The Methodist Hospital; (6) Jesse H. Jones Library Building; (7) Hermann Nurses Residence and University of Houston Central College

of Nursing: (8) Hermann Hospital, with the Clinic Building in the left background; (9) Arabia Temple Crippled Children's Clinic; (10) site of the new \$16 Million City-County Hospital, scheduled to be completed in 1958; (11) Baylor University College of Medicine; (12) The University of Texas Dental Branch, and (13) The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute.

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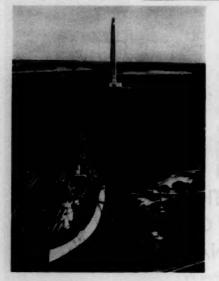
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George Washington Statue

(Continued from page 301)

In 1931, the Regent of the Thankful Hubbard Chapter, through the guidance and encouragement of Mrs. Thomas S. Maxey, Texas' representative on the Mount Vernon Association for more than thirty-six years, introduced a resolution at the 1931 D. A. R. Conference, "that since there is no statue of Washington in the state of Texas, that the Texas D. A. R.

(Continued on page 324)



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(Continued from page 268)

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and redbuds, and to develop a rigid program governing the building of homes and the laying out of streets. Today Arlington is still regarded as one of the ideal places for homes. In Arlington the merchants all class themselves as service organizations. Services—the giving of goods and services to customers—is regarded as one of the basic economic factors. More than 350 service organizations are banded together in the Arlington Chamber of Commerce to create good markets and to render service. Arlington, through its many fine civic organizations, continues to figure in the cultural development of the Southwest. Arlington supports fine churches, good schools, and more than forty civic organizations, including a busy D. A. R. Chapter active in all phases of community and national welfare.

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George Washington Statue

(Continued from page 317)

erect a statue of Washington on the campus of the University of Texas in Austin, commemorating the bi-centennial celebration of Washington's birth." The resolution was unanimously adopted. Mrs. James T. Rountree was State Regent and Mrs. Frederick B. Ingram was named State Chairman.

Time passed and for many very excellent reasons the Texas Daughters sponsored and completed other patriotic projects; however, in order to mark the site for the statue on the campus, a white ash tree

(Continued on page 328)

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Washington Statue

(Continued from page 324)

was planted by the State Regent, Mrs. W. P. H. McFaddin. The ash, which was a gift of Mrs. Maxey came from Mt.

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Vernon. The planting was done with appropriate ceremony.

When the campus architect of the University made some changes in his plans, a large boulder of Texas granite was used to designate the place for the statue in 1932, the two-hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth. Impressive ceremonies marked the occasion. Mrs. Maxey, who was then the Honorary Chairman of the Monument Committee, unveiled the marker. The boulder has been removed and now the beautiful bronze statue of Washington is at the head of the long esplanade, which is flanked on each side with bronze statues of other famous patriots and statesmen. And here through the ages will stand this magnificent likeness of the First President of our country, inspiring our Texas youth to the highest and noblest of patriotic endeavors and, this statue will forever herald to people everywhere that he, who was marked by destiny to be the "Father of our wonderful country," has not been forgotten.

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Nacogdoches, Texas



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Stephen F. Austin State College is a fully accredited four-year institution dedicated to higher learning. It is located in historic Nacogdoches, deep in the heart of the East Texas Piney Woods. Stephen F. Austin's general aim is to provide educational opportunity for all people of this area.

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Polio Poster Girl

(Continued from page 271)

tional organizations—civic, educational and philanthropic, who felt keenly interested in the success of the project.

The evaluation of the vaccine is a massive undertaking in the broad field of human relations, involving the efforts and time of 20,000 physicians; 40,000 registered nurses; 14,000 school principals; 50,000 teachers and 200,000 volunteers. The co-ordination of all these participants involves a tremendous and tedious task and is proving a human phenomena of which the American people may be justly proud.

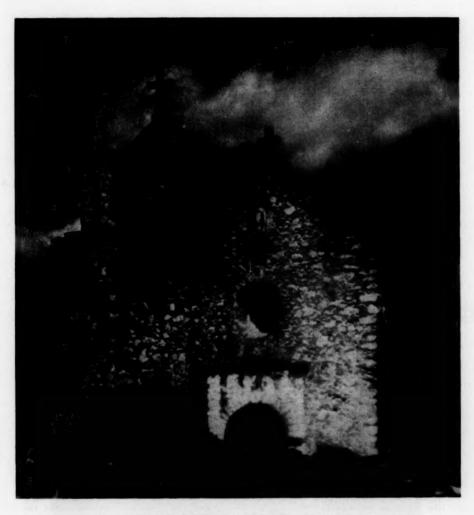
The President of the Foundation, Mr. Basil O'Connor, announced that 9,000,000 vaccinations will be available in 1955. He stated that if the vaccine proves effective, we are under a moral obligation to provide the American people immediately with as much protection as possible. He emphasized the necessity for a long range pro-

gram of public health education to expedite the application and use of the vaccine. Such a program of public acceptance may take years to accomplish, according to Mr. O'Conner. In addition, the program of professional education and research must be sustained which involves a total of \$64,000,000 to be raised through the March of Dimes appeal.

The National Infantile Paralysis Foundation merits the consideration and support of every American. The Daughters of the American Revolution are among the many willing volunteer workers who feel that in his way they do their part to maintain the health and security of our nation.

Unselfishly, we dedicate part of our lives and our precious time in helping those who need our help, and in so doing we may be counted on the side of the angels seeking to do just a little bit more to ease the ills of our world.

On February 1 there were 1,948 new members admitted into our National Society, with 185 reinstatements.



NUESTRA SENORA DE LORETO PRESIDIO (FORT DEFIANCE)

Since 1528, many firsts in Texas history have been made in Goliad. It is still a happy hunting ground for the historian.

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GOLIAD COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

of GOLIAD, TEXAS [331]

THE FORT IN THE BEND



These are just a few of the highlights of the rich historical background of Fort Bend County. It was created from Austin County in 1837. Fort Bend County was named for the old fort, a blockhouse built in 1821, in the bend of the Brazos River.

Until the coming of Pineda in 1519, men had done little exploring of the world, which they believed to be flat. He mapped the Gulf Coast, which is just east of Fort Bend. Pineda was the first European explorer. Cabeza de Vaca and his companions were the next Europeans to arrive, some fifteen years later. They found the Karankasas Indians in possession of the land. Next treading across the rich lands of Fort Bend, we note the footprints of the Frenchmen commanded by La Salle, carrying the French flag. He was followed closely by the Spaniards, then more than a century and a half later, by the Mexicans.

Then came Stephen F. Austin's old Three Hundred Colonists, Henry Jones among this group. He was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1870, and his wishes were approved when he suggested that the county seat be called Richmond. Henry Jones home, built in 1824, about eight miles south of town was a voting precinct as early as 1830. It was a popular stopping place for William B. Travis, and many other greats of the heroic period, en route from Brazoria to San Filipe de Austin. Henry Jones served on the first grand jury in 1837. In 1860 his property was valued at \$200,000.00.

Immediately after Henry Jones located his home, Randall and James Jones, two brothers, came from Georgia as Austin Colonists. Randall Jones received title to land on Jones Creek, a short distance north of Richmond; while James settled nearer the Henry Jones home.

Randall Jones, in 1820, conducted Mrs. Long to Texas from Louisiana to join Dr. Long, her husband, on his ill-faring expedition. In 1822, he built a house for Mrs. Long, the "Mother of Texas," on San Jacinto Bay.

The first District Court was held in Fort Bend County, February 27, 1838. Benjamin C. Franklin presided, John V. Martin was the first sheriff; Wiley Martin, the first County Judge. Gail Borden, Jr., Wm. K. Davis, Mirabeau B. Lamar, Deaf Smith, Thomas Barnett and many more heroes of the Texas Revolution were prominent early residents of the county.

Rosenberg is in the area settled by Austin's Colonists. It was a shipping point as early as 1830; and became a town with the building of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad in 1883. The town was named for Henry Rosenberg, recently listed amnog the Heroes of Education in Texas.

Sugar Land was granted to Elijah Allcorn and Wm. Stafford in 1824. As a plantation of 12,500 acres, it was purchased by John Williams, in 1828. Soon after the War Between the States, the plantation was sold to Colonel E. H. Cunningham, who developed the town around the growing of sugar, and the refining of it. The principal industry remains refining of sugar; and in 1946 this plant was reported to be the largest sugar refinery in the world.

Fort Bend County, in the level coastal plains of Southwest Texas, has an area of 867 square miles, with altitude ranging from 80 to 180 feet; an annual rainfall of 41.99 inches; a mean annual temperature of 69.1 degrees. The soils range from rich alluvial in the Brazos River bottoms to black sandy loam and clay on the prairies. Native timber includes pecan, oak, ash, cottonwood. The principal crops are cotton, rice, corn, other grains and vegetables, which are grown commercially. Natural gas, oil, sulphur and salt are produced in commercial quantities. Ranching includes beef cattle, hogs, mules, sheep and goats. Dairying, poultry and the commercial canning of vegetables add to the County's economic resources.

Here in Fort Bend County we see monuments and markers, that record many stirring events that have contributed, because of their leadership, to make Texas a happier home State. Within the borders of Fort Bend County lie the remains of Jane Wilkinson Long, "Mother of Texas"; Deaf Smith, the "eye of the Texas Army," and Lamar, the "Father of Education," was the second President of the Republic of Texas. These early settlers, and countless others, have given all of us a rich heritage.

The history of our county is inspiring. It truly is a part of a great heritage. We will preserve it.



Honoring

MRS. JOHN ABRAHAM

REGENT 1953-1955 CORPUS CHRISTI CHAPTER D. A. R. CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS



Kurth Memorial Library

J. H. Kurth, a wealthy lumberman, for 42 years a resident of Lufkin, Texas, at his death in 1990, left a bequest of \$10,000\$ to the town. The decision as to how it should be used to the best advantage for the people, was made by his sons E. L. Kurth, Roy Kurth of Lufkin, J. H. Kurth, Jr. and Melvin Kurth of Houston, Texas. They unanimously favored a library building and so it stands as a beautiful memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Kurth, Sr., who in a large way helped to build the town of Lufkin. The Building, of the Georgian type of architecture, is centrally located on Cotton Square in the heart of the

business district, it has been called an ideal plan for a small library and from the very start has vindicated the Kurth brothers choice of a project. In 1946 another \$10,000 was spent on the Kurth Memorial Library by the Kurth brothers, increasing its usefulness and making possible to give limited service to the county, working through the schools. Certainly there would be no way to evaluate the good accomplished by this gift, to a town who would not even in 1954, have been in a financial position to afford a building of this type. building of this type.

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Fort Worth, Texas

State Activities MASSACHUSETTS

(Continued from page 293)

Hannah Winthrop, took as her theme

"Working together."

Mrs. Royal A. Roulston, Regent of Betsy Ross, stressed two important factors contributing to good results: Public relations and Personal relations within the Chapter.

The banquet at the Wendell-Sherwood Hotel was a sumptuous repast. All arrangements were under the efficient direction of Mrs. Richard Sackett and her

Hospitality Committee.

Rev. James Gordon Gilkey, Springfield, spoke on the subject, "The Strangest Communist I met in Russia." He said: "Unceasing class conflict, the ultimate victory of the working-class, and the right to disregard the individual's rights to achieve this victory, are communistic concepts. A friendly society in which all are treated fairly with the individual's rights respected, without class conflict, characterizes

the democratic way of life. Brotherhood is the key word."

The Friday session concluded with reports from State Chairmen. Mrs. Edward S. Colton, Jr., reported that there were 5,863 working hours devoted to American Red Cross. Mrs. C. Nelson Bishop, State Chairman, Press Relations, presented a detailed account of the importance of selling right ideas in handling news releases.

Miss Gertrude MacPeek, National Vice-Chairman, Press Relations, gave a scholarly talk on D. A. R. publicity, saying: "We must stress before the public that we have a definite program; stress educational aims; patriotic aims; what about facts in your local history? People want to belong to something that counts in the community."

It was the concensus of those present that this was a most inspiring Fall Meeting and that much credit is due State Regent, Mrs. James J. Hepburn, for her good judgment and effective leadership.

Mrs. George C. House State Historian

Honoring

MRS. WILLIAM E. HUSTER

Regent, 1953-1955

MARY ISHAM KEITH CHAPTER

Fort Worth, Texas



In Tribute to *Elizabeth Hood Huster* for her untiring efforts in furthering the work of our Society, this page is lovingly sponsored by members of the Committees of the Chapter.

MARY ISHAM KEITH CHAPTER Honors



THE WOMAN'S CLUB OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS

This page is presented in appreciation of The Woman's Club, meeting place of Mary Isham Keith Chapter, and in honor of those members of the Chapter who have served as president of The Woman's Club.

Mrs. O. R. Grogan Mrs. R. E. Cox Mrs. Bacon Saunders

(1948-1950) (1946-1948) (1938-1939)

(1954 - 1956)

(Acting President)

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PAST POET LAUREATE

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First Vice-President Fort Worth Branch National League American Pen Women

Member American Literary Association, Poetry Society of Texas and several others.

Member of Mary Isham Keith Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Contributes to:

The Fort Worth Press, author of "Little Lines" for 17 years. Guest Artist for the first two issues of Wisconsin Poetry Magazine. Seydell Quarterly, Lantern, Chromatones, Westminester, Different, Oregonian and many others

Author of five books of Poetry.

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Founded November 6th, 1891, by Mrs. Hally Bryan Perry and Miss Betty Ballinger, descendants of Moses Austin, to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved and maintained the independence of Texas. They are custodians of The Alamo and the French Legation, and assist the San Jacinto Battlefield Commission as well as the Museum and other historic shrines.

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[340]

Minnesota, the North Star State

By ELIZABETH FALES VALENTINE

MINNESOTA, the North Star State, is justly famous for its 10,000 lakes of sky-blue water, its twenty-six state parks and the Mississippi, which rises within its boundaries. It is proud of its natural beauty and resources, but is equally proud of its educational facilities and its world-famous medical centers.

As soon as permanent settlement began, the problem of education arose. A public school system of elementary school was instituted in 1849, and to provide an adequate supply of teachers, Normal Schools were started, beginning with Winona Normal School, founded in 1860. There are

now five State Teachers Colleges.

In 1851, seven years before Minnesota became a state, a group of men prepared a charter to establish a State University, but it was eighteen years before the university opened its doors to college students. During this time, John S. Pillsbury stepped in to save the institution, and so earned the title, "Father of the University." The first president, William W. Folwell, laid wise plans and his successor Cyrus Northrop, an able educator from the the East, boosted the enrollment from 200 students to 5,000, and placed the University of Minnesota firmly on its feet as a seat of learning.

Minnesota's outstanding woman teacher was Maria Sanford, Professor of Rhetoric and Literature. Her moral leadership was freely given for twenty-nine years as teacher, lecturer and friend of the students. One of Minnesota's D. A. R. chapters bears her name and a Student Loan Fund

is in her memory.

The main campus of the University of Minnesota sprawls over 195 acres on the east bank of the Mississippi, but with its affiliated schools, the University has a total of over 15,000 acres covered with massive brick and stone buildings. One of the latest buildings to be constructed on the Main Campus is the Mayo Memorial Medical Center which towers above the rest of the buildings.

Before the University had really gotten under way, denominational schools had

been founded in several places. Hamline University had been started in Red Wing in 1854, functioned briefly, was closed for eleven years and then reopened in 1869 in St. Paul, where it now occupies a fine campus. The Baptists had secured a charter for Minnesota Central University at Hastings, the Benedictine Fathers had established a seminary near St. Joseph and the Episcopalians had founded a Divinity School at Faribault. This became part of the Bishop Seabury Mission organized by Bishop Whipple in 1860. As an outgrowth of this, Faribault boasts the first Episcopal Cathedral in the United States to have been built as a cathedral. Carleton College at Northfield was founded at about the same time as the University, the Lutherans established St. Olaf College in Northfield in 1870 and the Presbyterians founded Macalester College in 1885.

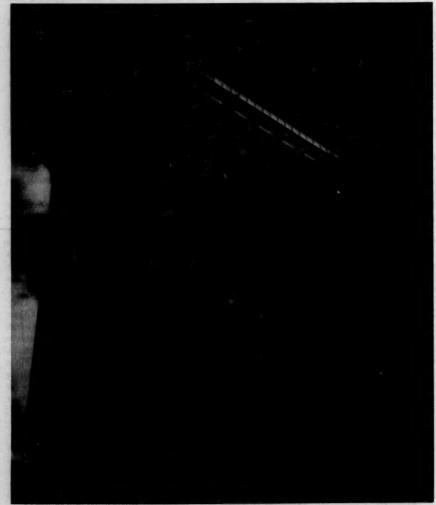
Probably the most cosmopolitan point in the state is the Mayo Clinic in Rochester where, on any day, you can find persons from every quarter of the globe. This is due to the settling long ago, of an English doctor, William W. Mayo, in Rochester where he practiced medicine. He had two sons, William J. and Charles H. Mayo, who became world-famous surgeons. They and their staff formed the Mayo Clinic for the advancement of medical education and to assist medical, surgical and scientific research in its broadest sense. Though the Mayo Brothers have died, the Clinic carries on their memory, as does the Mayo Foundation at the University, tributes to their hard work, their sacrifice and their

skill, amounting to genius.

In 1940 an Australian Army nurse, Sister Elizabeth Kenny, came to the Medical School of the University of Minnesota to present her polio treatment findings. Though other places had shown a discouraging lack of interest, Minnesota believed in her and provided her with demonstration facilities at Minneapolis General Hospital. Her treatments were so effective that, two years later, Minneapolis authorized establishment of Elizabeth Kenny Institute. This is a non-profit or-

ganization, financed by voluntary contributions and receives no aid from tax funds or other polio organizations. More than 8,000 cases of acute polio have been hospitalized here in its twelve years of existence and it has become one of the world's largest polio treatment centers. It has a training school for nurses and physical therapists who go out to work in other Kenny Treatment Centers in strategically

located cities over the nation. At each Center doctors and scientists conduct a never-ceasing investigation into all phases of polio, while striving at the same time to undo the damage it has already caused. Sister Kenny went on to receive degrees and honors from many places in the United States, but Minnesota is proud to have been the first to recognize her treatment.



MAYO MEMORIAL
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA MEDICAL CENTER.

Ads totalling over \$1,000 came from 26 of Minnesota's 43 Chapters for this issue, with Gen. James Knapp Chapter of Minneapolis in the lead. Mrs. Charles D. Elliott is State Advertising Chairman; Mrs. George H. Braddock, State Regent.



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MRS. GEORGE H. BRADDOCK

State Regent of Minnesota

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Mrs. J. T. Smallwood, Minnesota State Historian Mrs. Frank Gravon, Regent

Organized November 20, 1920

Worthington was founded in 1871 by A. P. Miller, editor of a Toledo, Ohio, newspaper, and by Professor R. F. Huston of Western Reserve University. The city today has a population of more than 8,000 and is county seat of Nobles County.

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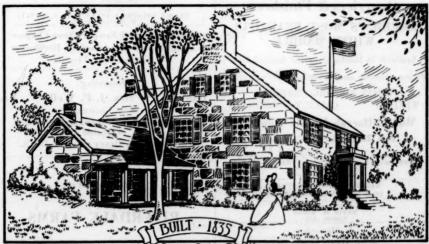
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THE JOHN FLOYD CHAPTER of D. A. R.

Homerville, Georgia

Mrs. W. E. Thombs-Regent

We, of the John Floyd Chapter, named for the famous general and Indian fighter, feel rightly proud of our unique chapter. One rather unusual aspect is that we are privileged to draw from the resources of five progressive little towns, Homerville, Pearson, Douglas, Lakeland and Willacoochee. We wish to thank our contributors for making it possible for us to greet you and invite your attention to our Southern Heritage of which we proudly boast:

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National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

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Oto

Honors

Mrs. William E. Thombs

Chapter Regent

for her loyalty, devotion and tireless efforts for the advancement of our chapter. We dedicate this page to her with admiration, respect and affection.

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ATHENS, GEORGIA

Greetings from BRIER CREEK CHAPTER Sylvania, Georgia

Old Marriage Records

Marriage records of long ago, Interesting? I find them so. Young people these in a nation new, Who lived and loved and married, too.

Much more to me these records state, Than name of bride, of groom, and wedding date. Young builders these of the pioneer home, Where the principles of freedom were rooted and

grown.

A nation young but growing fast,
Asks much of its youth—so great its task.
They met the challenge. Well the part they played,

Our nation rests on the foundation they laid. Our fullness of life, our freedoms, we know

In a country new were not always so. Our traditions, our heritage, life the American

Had their beginnings with the youth of that day. They met the challenge in the spirit of their time. Can we do as much? It's yours now and mine. The spirit of our time? America's task.

The answer was given before the question was

asked.

Turn to the records of long, long ago.

The blood of their veins is the same, you know, That flows through ours. But, oh, let us pray For the faith of our fathers. How we need it today.

Lelia Paul (Mrs. Houston) Chase Member, John Sevier Chapter, Tenn.



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Greetings from
ALEXANDER DONIPHAN CHAPTER
Liberty, Missouri

Understanding Resolutions

(Continued from page 264)

amples. One of the most glaring offenses is to begin a courtesy resolution with Whereas. Make the body of the resolution completely understandable without a preamble. By doing this, you will need no preamble, and some of the antagonism toward resolutions will be done away with. Any explanatory facts that your members may need may be brought out in debate, or may be added in footnotes as is successfully done in some States.

The problem of better resolutions is unending, but the effort to make them consistent in form and content with the high purposes of this Society is challenging and justifiable.

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Honoring

MRS. A. DEAN CUDD, SR.



Mrs. Cudd became a member of the Kate Barry Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Spartanburg, S. C. in 1924. Shortly thereafter she was elected Registrar of the chapter, and has served continuously in that capacity for nearly 30 years.

Mrs. Cudd graduated from Limestone College in 1900, where she was valedictorian and president of her graduating class. Since that time she has been active in the Alumni Association, having served as president of the Spartanburg-Limestone Club on numerous occasions, and has been an ardent supporter of the College.

For many years Mrs. Cudd has been a faithful member of the First Baptist Church in Spartanburg, having been an officer and teacher in the Sunday School, and for 23 years was Secretary of the Women's Missionary Society.

During the early years of her marriage, Mrs. Cudd shared her husband's interest in the organization and development of the Good Samaritan Hospital in Spartanburg, of which Dr. Cudd was co-founder.

Last April Dr. and Mrs. Cudd celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary.

Mrs. Cudd's life has been one of unselfish service to her family, church and community.

Quiz Program

- Which State is rich with a Spanish-French background, pirate lore and a fashionable 18th century French Society?
- 2. Where do you find the 11th Commandment?
- 3. On what Alley, still in existence, is Benjamin Franklin rumored to have lived?
- How many of the 21 Amendments to the Constitution were ratified and adoption certified on Dec. 15, 1791?
- 5. In what document is the "guarantee of a Republican form of government" given to every State in this Union?
- 6. Where may you see a monument erected in honor of Jesse Hiatt for his discovery of the *Delicious* apple?
- 7. What is meant by "due process of law"?
- 8. Where may you find a bugeye, a skipjack and a bald-headed ram?
- How many genealogical volumes and manuscripts are in your D.A.R. Library?
- 10. Which is the right bank of a river?

ANSWERS

- 1. Louisiana.
- 2. John 13: 34.
- Elfreth's Alley in Philadelphia which still retains its aspect of the 1700's.
- 4. First Ten Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.
- Article IV, Section 4 of the Constitution of the United States of America.
- 6. Peru, Iowa.
- According to Daniel Webster it is "the law which hears before it condemns, which proceeds upon inquiry and renders judgment only after trial."
- 8. As sailing craft in the Chesapeake Bay
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- The right bank is to the right of a person looking downstream in the direction of the current.

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Greetings from WYTHOUGAN CHAPTER

Plymouth, Indiana

Last Pensioner Dies

Myrtle Lamb, 82, died January 24—the last D.A.R. pensioner from the Spanish-American War Nurses certified and pensioned by our National Society. The D.A.R. Hospital Corps during the Spanish-American War examined about 5,000 nurses and certified about 1,000 of them for war service—the first women to serve in the Armed Forces of our country.

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- 5th: The return of all patronage Appointments to the elected United States Senators and

- Congressmen, without their having to pledge their Souls to procure jobs for their constituents,
- 6th: Criminal prosecution of Judges flouting Constitutional Rights of those committed to Institutions; to Hospitals and to Private Asylum; thereby dissipating estates,
- 7th: A proper Farm Program.
- 8th: The Bricker Amendment (With All Its Teeth).
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SCHUYLER COLFAX CHAPTER, South Bend, Indiana, named for the Vice President who served with Ulysses S. Grant in the presidential term of 1869-1873, has no prouder landmark in St. Joseph County, Indiana, than the Council Oak pictured here.

Under this tree, now approximately 450 years old, the first recorded historic event in the section took place. Here, Rene Robert Cavelier, Sieur de LaSalle, first white man to walk on Indiana soil, made a treaty with the Miami Indians in 1679, and opened to subsequent travelers the portage to the Great Lakes area.

Through LaSalle's treaty on December 5, and another in May, 1681, Miamis, Illinois and Potawatomies united with the whites to oppose the marauding Iroquois tribes.

The Council Oak, known also as the Treaty Oak and the Witness Tree, stands within a few rods of the portage path between the St. Joseph and Kankakee rivers. Through efforts of Schuyler Colfax Chapter, and others interested in marking historic sites in Indiana, the Oak has withstood storms and sun for more than four centuries, to stand today as a crippled, yet magnificent, landmark in northern Indiana.

Mrs. Shephard J. Crumpacker, Regent of Schuyler Colfax Chapter from 1922 to 1924, made the drawing for the bookplate reproduced here.

This page was made possible by gifts from the following members:

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Religious Freedom Rally

The Huguenot Memorial Society of Oxford, Massachusetts, headed by Mrs. Clovis L. Carpenter of Worcester, has invited the Massachusetts Society D. A. R., to use the Fort Hill site of the Huguenot Settlement in Oxford for a proposed annual meeting dedicated to religious freedom.



HUGUENOT MEMORIAL ON FORT HILL, OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

This Society was incorporated in 1881 for the purpose of honoring and perpetuating the memory of the first settlers of the town. Its members are descendants of the Huguenots and other persons dedicated to the principles of religious freedom for which the Huguenots lived and died.

Several acres of the original grant of 12,000 acres, together with the old fort, have been purchased and are held by the Society in perpetuity. The foundations of the fort may still be seen.



Religious Freedom Day exercises at Huguenot Memorial on Fort Hill in 1952 with speakers: (from left) Mrs. Gertrude O. S. White of Quine-baug, Conn., charter member of Huguenot Memorial Society; Miss Alice M. Brady of Oxford and Past Regent of General Ebenezer Learned Chapter, D.A.R.; Mrs. Clovis L. Carpenter, President of the Huguenot Memorial Society and Past Regent of Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, D.A.R.; Rev. Hollis M. Bartlett, pastor of Lake View Congregational Church of Worcester; and Mrs. Leslie B. Phillips, Regent of Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter.

A massive granite cross was erected and dedicated on October 2, 1884, as an ap-

propriate memorial for these early refugees who had been driven out of France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which had been a charter of religious and political freedom.

pie

The Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, through its Committee for the Preservation of Historic Spots, is working to preserve Fort Hill. This Committee is composed of Miss Edith F. Gould, Chairman, Miss Alice Howard Dickinson and Mrs. Clovis L. Carpenter.

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Dr. Marcus Whitman

pioneer medical missionary of Washington State, whose statue was placed in Statuary Hall, Washington, D. C., April 22, 1953, by a grateful people.



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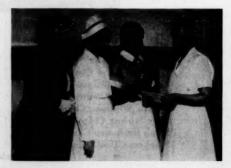
Nursing Scholarship

Jessie Irene Bell, student nurse at the Berea College Hospital at Berea, Ky., recently received a four-year scholarship for \$200 a year from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The photograph shows Mrs. Theodore G. Strunk, Press Relations Chairman (left), and Mrs. Wilson Evans, past Regent (right), of the Berea-Laurel Ridges Chapter, D. A. R., presenting the scholarship to the recipient, (second from right), with Miss Gibson, superintendent of the College Hospital, looking on. The picture was used in the Berea Citizen on December 9.

Irene, as she prefers to be called, is 18-years-old and was valedictorian of the 1953 graduating class at Booker T. Washington High School, at Ashland, Ky. She is said to have a strong sense of mission and wants to be the first Negro visiting nurse for Negroes in Ashland.

The Berea-Laurel Ridges Chapter is looking out for her as a special project, to be sure that she has personal needs provided for during her education. Members of the Chapter sent her useful Christmas gifts. They report that she is grateful for all the assistance and has promised, "God helping, to make us all proud of her."





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ds mstul Mrs. Wallace W. Hartman

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AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Dr. Theodore Hanley Jack, President Emeritus of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, holds honorary degrees from Birmingham Southern, Emory University, George Washington University, University of Alabama, Tulane University and most recently from Wofford College.

Our publication of the article by the eminent commentator and writer, Mr. George Sokolsky, was suggested by Mrs. George Frederick Emrick, National Chairman of the American Music Committee.

Annie T. Hightower Ironside (Mrs. Henry Allan) is National Chairman of the Student Loan and Scholarship Committee.

The author of Attention, All Parents, Mrs. Elise French Johnston, is a member of the Golden Hill Chapter of New York City.

Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, a member of Contentment Chapter, is State Corresponding Secretary of Massachusetts and a National Vice Chairman of the Press Relations Committee.

Mrs. Earle B. Mayfield belongs to the Mary Tyler Chapter and is a member of the George Washington Monument Committee of Texas. beautiful gifts
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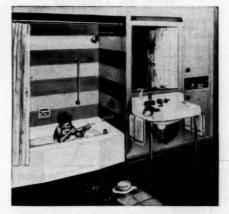
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With the Chapters

(Continued from page 288)

record will be as useful as the "Marriage Records of Book A, Sherman County, 1873-1899," compiled by this Committee last year. Incidentally, one of the four copies of this work was on display at the Loup City Township Library during November Book Week.

Supplementary to the rural cemeteries volume, will be a paper by Mrs. Martin Foley, Chairman, American Indians Committee, describing Indian burial grounds and prehistoric remains uncovered in the Loup river valley—many of which were viewed by her father at time of discovery.

Generosity of the First National Bank of Omaha, inspired an *Honor Roll* project: namely, the placing of the Bank's lovely Nebraska Centennial Map in 103 classrooms throughout the area—a school superintendent declaring, "It is such acts as this one that makes it an honor and pleasure to be a teacher."

The November's gala meeting at Boelus, was attended by sixteen members (and guests) from Boelus, Cairo, Grand Island, Litchfield, Loup City, North Platte, Omaha, Poole—when the Chapter presented the Organizing Regent's bar to Edna Henrietta Gasteyer.

Mrs. W. C. Clark, with assisting hostess, Mrs. E. Donald Luther of Cairo, served a Thanksgiving buffet luncheon to their guests.

In addition to "grandmother-granddaughter" and "mother-daughter" combinations, Loup Valley proudly lists the names of a mother and all six daughters on its roster: the mother—Anna Luretta Sutton Chase (Mrs. A. E.)—Loup City.

Meroe J. Owens Press Relations Chairman

Anthony Smith (Lufkin, Texas) was hostess to a number of guests for a musical program on September 6, 1954, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Winnette Parham Young. Mrs. C. A. Jordan, Chairman of the Music Committee, and Mrs. Young greeted the guests at the door.

After the regular business meeting, the program on "American Folk Music was given. This interpretation was depicted by Mrs. Barney Chappell with Mrs. Paulene Barbay at the century-old square grand Steinway piano. This proved to be both



(Mowan Studio, Lufkin, Texas)
From left: Mrs. Winnette Parham Young, Mrs.
Paulene Barbay, Mrs. Barney Chappell.

interesting and informative and particularly appropriate in the atmosphere of the spacious rooms filled with priceless heirloom and antique furnishings. The program was followed by a tour of the home. Mrs. Winnette Parham Young, Regent

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Ads from Texas

Advertisements from Texas Daughters for this issue aggregated more than \$4,600. They came from 56 of the 93 Chapters in that State.

Sending in the most ads was the John McKnitt Alexander Chapter, of Houston, with a total of \$1,633, so far the highest amount from any Chapter in any State for this year's prize award.

Ranking second was the Nacogdoches Chapter, of Nacogdoches, with \$507.50; and third was the Mary Isham Keith Chapter of Fort Worth, with \$475.

In charge of the advertising was Mrs. Neill F. Amsler, of Houston, State Chairman of D. A. R. Magazine Advertising. The Texas State Regent is Mrs. Loretta G. Thomas, of Houston.



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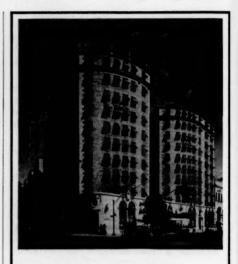
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A Member of the Alamance County Historical Society, she promoted the Alamance Battleground for a National Park. As Trustee of Crossnore School, she has aided the endowment Fund. Selected "Mother of the Year," 1954, for Alamance County, she was recognized for her interest and help with the Youth of the Community. A devoted Member of the first Congregational Christian Church, she served twice as President of The Women's Auxiliary.

A Mother of four children and four grandchildren.

In The National Society, D. A. R., she has served on the House Committee, the Building Completion Committee, also as State Vice Chairman, and acting National Chairman of Conservation, Southeastern Division. She is a State and National Promoter of The Children of the American Revolution.

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